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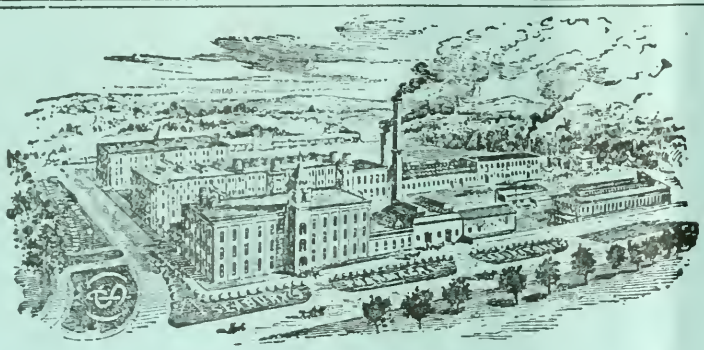

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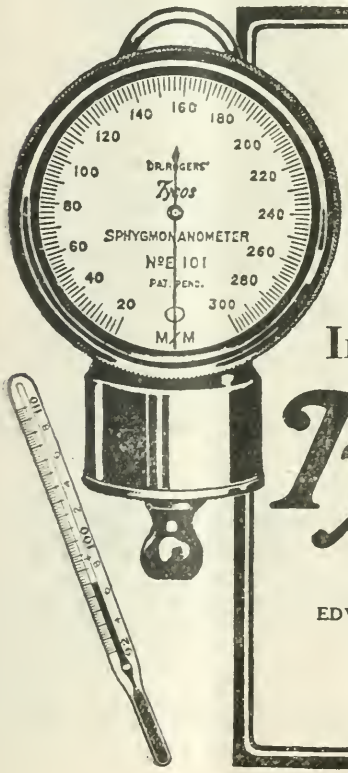

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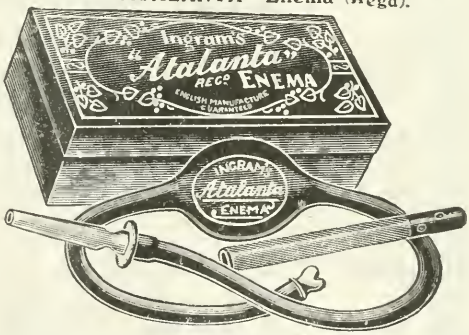

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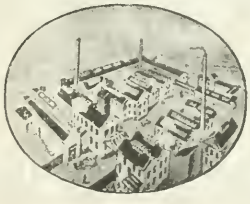

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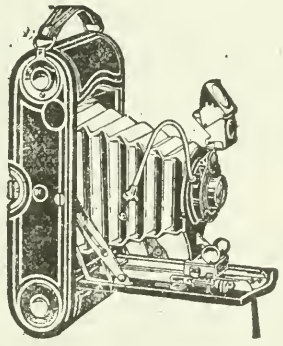

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THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

(Established 1886)

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

"THE AUSTRALASIAN CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

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Editorial.

The Federal Journal.

Unanimity on all points having been reached by the Interstate Conference of Pharmacists, recently held in Sydney, to consider the establishment of a Federal Journal of Pharmacy, there is no reason now to anticipate any further delay in giving effect to the Conference's recommendation to inaugurate the new venture in January, 1920.

Necessarily the decisions of the Conference are subject to the approval and ratification of the various organisations interested, but these bodies have had the matter under discussion for some time, and it is hardly likely that they will in any way disagree with what has been done on their behalf by the delegates they appointed to represent them at the two conferences which have been held.

As a matter of fact, the outline of the proposed scheme of control is essentially democratic. Three representatives are to be selected to represent the pharmaceu- organisations in each of the six States. These gentlemen will constitute the new company to be formed under the title of "The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd." They will also act as a local advisory committee, appointing one of their number in each State as chairman of the local board, and as a director of the company. When the company is duly constituted, the six directors will meet and elect one of their number chairman.

Equality of control has been accepted as the basis of management. That is, each State will elect the same number of members, and have an equal voice in the affairs of the company. The numerically larger States are advancing the larger proportion of the initial capital by way of a loan, free of interest, but all the States are contributing proportionately, according to membership. Each State agrees to contribute the sum of 6/- per member per annum towards the expense of carrying on the Journal. This is not a large sum to pay, in view of the advantages accruing from the new publication. As the value of the Journal becomes appreciated by advertisers, it is expected that this contribution will be materially reduced.

In order to avoid the expense of starting an entirely new paper, the Conference decided to acquire the goodwill and copyright of *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, which was first established in 1884, and has been successfully carried on under the auspices of the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society for the past 34 years. For the time being the new Journal will be published in Melbourne, as being the most centrally situated of the capital cities. The Conference has entrusted the general management of the Journal to Mr. C. L. Butchers, who will also occupy the position of editor-in-chief, assisted by a scientific editor, who has yet to be appointed. Continuity of policy, and smoothness of administrative working, therefore, are assured during the initial stages.

Pharmacists will have in their hands a splendid opportunity of making the Journal a conspicuous success, if they will only realise the value of co-operation. As partners in the venture, any success, financial or otherwise, which follows the establishment of the Federal Journal, will to a large extent depend upon the enthusiasm and help of the members of the craft, both in their individual and collective capacity. About 90 per cent. of the pharmacists in business in Australia are members of one or more of the organisations associated with the new Journal For the first time in the history of Australia, they will own and control an official organ of their own, enunciating a definite policy for the craft as a whole. From an advertising standpoint the proposition is also unchallengeable. An assured clientele is guaranteed from the inception of the Journal, and manufacturers and others who are desirous of approaching pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth cannot select a more advantageous method of advertising their goods than that offered by the *Federal Journal of Pharmacy*.

The directors may safely be entrusted with the responsibility of seeing that the Journal fulfils all the requirements expected of a high-cass pharmaceutical publication. The aim of the promoters is to provide a reliable compendium of information, dealing with the educational, scientific and commercial sides of pharmacy, so that the busy pharmacist each month may be placed in possession of all the important happenings in the pharmaceutical world that are likely to be of interest and value to him. Inaugurated under such favorable circumstances, and with the goodwill and esteem of pharmacists generally behind it, there is no reason to doubt that *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, in its enlarged Federal sphere, and under its new management, will become an important factor and influence in the pharmaceutical life of the Commonwealth.

At the Counter.

A Richmond pharmacist had the following written order handed to him recently:—

A crow,
A mate of supplement.

He supplied corrosive sublimate.

The Month.

English Medical Opinion Against the Metric System.

So much has been written in favor of the adoption of the Metric System that the following extract from the London *Medical Annual*, 1919 (Editorial Introduction), will be read with interest by pharmacists in Australia:—

"The Metric System is official in Great Britain, but is ignored by the British practitioner. The authorities retaliate by ignoring the weights and measures which we use to dispense our prescriptions. In these democratic days when 'self-determination' is admissible, such a condition of affairs should not exist. Our profession have a right to be consulted upon a matter which concerns them so deeply. In this case, it could have been pointed out that an easily divisible unit is essential both for pharmacy and prescription writing. The astronomers of ancient Babylon considered the whole question, and proved that the figure 12 and its multiples formed the best standard of measurement because of its divisibility. They rejected the decimal system because 10 can only be divided by 2 or 5, unless the result is expressed in fractions.

"There have been many changes in other things since then, but not in numbers. The duodecimal scale remains the most convenient, because it avoids fractions. The only excuse for adopting the metric system is to secure uniformity, but it was a deliberate object of the founders of the metric system to invent something which should have no relation to any existing system of measurement. They deliberately took a fraction of a quadrant of the meridian, and called it a 'metre.' The standard is purely arbitrary, and would only be useful if the measurement of the circumference of the earth were one of the daily occupations of life. When we have divided it or multiplied it by 10 and its multiples, we can seldom express any part of it without running into decimal fractions, and writing down an array of figures not easy to remember. The English 'yard' represents 36 inches, or 432 lines. We can divide it by 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, or 12, and have always a whole number, and when we have divided it by 12, it gives us 36 lines, or 3 inches, which are again divisible by the same numbers. This is not only practical, but scientific. In the apothecaries' scale, we have the ounce, which contains 480 grains. This is divisible by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12. We have the drachm of 60 grains, which is divisible by the same numbers, except 8. It would be impossible to invent any scale which was more practically adapted to the requirements of the dispenser. We can sympathise with our Continental colleagues, but we see no necessity to share their misfortunes; on the contrary, we hope they will see the advantage we possess, and adopt our more practical and *scientific* system."

Pharmacists who have had experience of the British and the metric systems are in a position to speak with some authority on the relative value of both. But there is a wide field of industry outside of pharmacy and medicine that has to be considered, and it is the reluctance to disturb long-established standards that has been the contributing cause of the non-introduction of the metric system in Great Britain. The above article goes beyond this. It throws a doubt upon the scientific advantages of the later system, and from a pharmaceutical standpoint there is a good deal to be said in favour of the author's contentions. Possibly the advocates of the metric system may have something to say on the other side. If so, we shall be glad to give prominence to their views.

The Battle of the By-law in Great Britain.

After much heated controversy, the advocates of the by-law proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to register Apothecaries Hall Assistants of a certain standing as chemists and druggists without examination have succeeded in obtaining statutory confirmation of the proposal.

It will be remembered that at the first special general meeting of members of the Society, the proceedings were brought to a summary conclusion by the President, Secretary and other members of the Council leaving the room, after a legal opinion had been obtained and made public that the meeting was *ultra vires*, owing to the fact that the hall was not large enough to admit all of those who were in attendance, and who desired to vote on the question.

The next move was to consolidate the support of those who were in favor of the confirmation of the by-law. Meetings were held in the different provinces, and pharmacists were strongly urged to allow the by-law to pass. Seventeen of the twenty-one members of the Council and the Secretary (Sir William Glyn-Jones) then sent out a circular letter, in which they stated that it was their intention to resign if the members insisted on rejecting the by-law. A postal vote was taken, and this showed that out of 9076

cards issued, 6014 were returned. The referendum resulted as follows:—

In favor of the by-law	4294
Against	1167

Having ascertained those who were in favor of the proposal, the majority-councillors sent telegrams to a number of those resident in London strongly urging them to attend the postponed meeting to be held on August 6.

This meeting took place at the Central Hall, Westminster. Over 1200 pharmacists were present. It was the largest assemblage of members of the Society yet held. Mr. W. L. Currie presided, and he was supported on the platform by members of the Council, the Secretary (Sir Wm. Glyn-Jones), the Resident Secretary for Scotland (Mr. J. Rutherford Hill), and the Solicitor (Mr. W. H. Quarrell). The proceedings were lively, but less disorderly than the previous meeting. There was a good deal of interruption, and much cross talk. Eventually, a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:—

For confirming the by-law	682
Against	434
Majority	248

There were 48 unsigned cards. For, 25; against, 23.

Mr. Hugo Wolff, the leader of the protest party, said it was an English tradition to recognise frankly when one had lost or won. The verdict of the meeting settled the question. Personalities should be cast behind them, and they should all now pull together for the common cause of pharmacy. Sir Wm. Glyn-Jones appealed for future unity. Mr. Skinner, another objector to the by-law, proposed a vote of thanks to the President, who re-echoed the sentiment that by-gones should be by-gones, and a memorable meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Propriety in Advertising.

In two instances recently, Australian pharmacists have had grounds of complaint against manufacturing firms which are large advertisers in the public press. In both of these cases, statements were made that seriously reflected on the integrity and good name of pharmacists as a body. Naturally, strong exception is taken to this obnoxious form of publicity campaigning. Some time ago representations were made to a firm which transgressed in this respect, and although the letters of protest were not acknowledged, the objectionable portion of the advertisement complained of was withdrawn. Possibly other methods will have to be devised to meet the case where moral suasion is of no avail. From the advertiser's point of view, we are of opinion that reckless assertion, not based on truth, or written with a view of deceiving the public, generally fails in its object in the long run. Large advertisers now recognise the advantages which follow the "straight-out" policy of basing their newspaper publicity announcements on established rules of fairness. Logical appeals, well written and well displayed, carry greater weight with the public than the flamboyant "space-filler," who, with a half-page of a newspaper at his disposal, finds it difficult to confine his efforts to a reasoned description of the subject matter he is dealing with. "Pulling power" in an advertisement, to be sustained, must depend in the long run on the value of the product advertised, and upon the convincing nature of the advertisement itself. Organised retailers may exert a powerful influence against any particular preparation—if they are compelled to employ it—and wise advertisers always bear this in mind when bringing their goods before the public through the medium of the daily press. Pharmacists have suffered considerably by reason of unfounded aspersions contained in newspaper advertisements, and the fact that they are now beginning to "sit up and take notice" is a healthy sign.

Pharmacists and Stolen Goods.

Cases of systematic theft on a large scale are constantly occurring in the wholesale drug warehouses. Hardly a year goes by without the detection of surreptitious pilfering on the part of dishonest employes, acting generally in collusion with outsiders, who dispose of the goods and share in the proceeds. Nothwithstanding the checks that are employed, the loss of stock has become so regular an occurrence that it is now a customary procedure to add a definite percentage to overhead charges to cover the deficiency. Where a number of hands are employed and changes are frequently being made, it is almost impossible to guarantee the honesty and integrity of the whole of a large staff. But it is the fact that those concerned are apparently able to dispose of the stolen goods without much difficulty that is the most disquieting feature of this class of theft. In a case which is now being

investigated, goods to the value of some hundreds of pounds were stolen from a warehouse. The accomplice of the thief was able to dispose of some £150 worth of the purloined goods to eight or nine pharmacists before the robbery was brought to light. Armed with a bogus invoice, and spinning a plausible tale that he had purchased the articles from an insolvent estate, a traveller for a firm unconnected with the drug trade succeeded in inducing a number of reputable pharmacists to purchase a range of proprietary lines at prices in some cases 100 per cent. below list rates. Not only did he sell and deliver manufactured articles on these terms, but he had the effrontery to accept orders for other lines, with the knowledge that these orders would be executed in due course through the instrumentality of the actual thief with whom he was acting in collusion. Those pharmacists who were beguiled into making these purchases not only find themselves in an awkward position as the receivers of stolen property, but they have also suffered pecuniarily in being compelled to hand over to the police the goods they purchased. This particular case again illustrates the necessity of exercising the greatest circumspection where goods are offered for sale at rates greatly below those ruling in the open market. Sellers of low-priced goods must always be looked upon with suspicion. One or two inquiries in the instance we have quoted would have unearthed the fact that the goods had not been honestly acquired. Unless some discrimination is shown in these matters, sooner or later the inevitable disclosure takes place, with its consequent loss of dignity and its painful sequel in the police court. Apart from this is the moral position. If avenues for disposing of stolen goods were not open, it would not pay the thief to steal. It is the demoralising fact that stolen property can be disposed of that tempts men to run the risk of being sent to gaol. Pharmacists cannot be oblivious to their responsibility in matters of this sort. It is not always possible to detect roguery, but there are means of satisfying oneself whether goods offered for sale much below the market price have been legitimately acquired or not. Easy acquiescence in a plausible story, and neglect to make those reasonable enquiries which the circumstances surrounding a particular incident would suggest often involve business men in an unpleasant aftermath of trouble. Whilst actual or intentional dishonesty cannot be imputed in every case, the moral responsibility remains. And in the interests of all concerned, it is highly desirable that no cause for suspicion should exist that members of the craft as a body of educated men are not fully alive to their obligations in this respect.

Further Profiteering Charges.

The following correspondence, which appeared in the Melbourne *Age*, will be of interest to pharmacists:—

PROFITS OF CHEMISTS.

Sir,—I recently noticed a discussion in your columns re alleged profiteering in the dispensing of chemists' prescriptions, which was promptly denied by the secretary of the pharmaceutical body. Let me state my experience. To-day I went to a well-known firm of chemists, and asked for a simple prescription of three ingredients to be made up, and was quoted 3/- for same. Astonished, I returned to my office, and on reference to my wholesale druggists' supply catalogue (I happen to be a wholesale buyer of certain lines) I found that the price of the three ingredients totalled 8d., and, allowing another 2d. for the cardboard container, shows a total cost of 10d., for which I was asked 3/-. Is this profiteering or legitimate business?—Yours, etc.,

A.F.P.

10/9/19.

Sir,—Your correspondent "A.F.P." in the *Age* of to-day refers to a case in which he states he was quoted 3/- for dispensing a prescription, the ingredients of which, according to a wholesale price list, cost only 8d. The complaint cannot be answered without a fuller knowledge of the facts. If "A.F.P." will forward me the prescription and the name of the pharmacist referred to in his letter, my Association will be glad to further investigate the matter.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.

10th September.

Sir,—Referring to Mr. Butchers' letter in Thursday's issue, I enclose herewith a copy of the prescription, and also the name of the pharmacists who quoted me 3/- for dispensing same, the gross cost of ingredients and container being 10d. If the Association with which Mr. Butchers is connected can do anything to check such apparently unreasonable prices, I am sure the public would appreciate such action.—Yours, etc.,

A.F.P.

[Copy of prescription enclosed.—Ed. *The Age.*]

13/9/19.

Sir,—Referring to the letter by "A.F.P." published in your paper on September 10 in regard to the above matter, the directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., in accordance with my letter of 10th inst., have thoroughly investigated the case referred to, and are convinced that your correspondent's statements as regards prices are incorrect, and they are satisfied that no overcharge was intended when this quotation was made. Should "A.F.P." be desirous of ascertaining where he was in error, and will call at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, the directors will be glad to show him how they arrived at their conclusions.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

16/9/19.

The P.D.L. obtained the following prescription from the *Age*:—

Sodii Phosphate, 1 oz.
Sodii Bicarb., 1 oz.
Magnes. Pond., 2 oz.

A teaspoonful in water thrice daily.

It was evident that the third item referred to, Mag. (Calc.) Pond. On this assumption the cost of the ingredients at the date of the quotation was 11d., plus the cost of the glass screw cap container (5d.), 1/4. Overhead charges added another 5d., and the actual cost of the dispenser's time was 1/-. This gave a total of 2/9, and allowed a profit of 3d. to the pharmacist. "A.F.P.," although invited to call at the P.D.L. office did not do so.

Assistants' Code of Ethics.

At the ninth annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Drug Clerks, held in Chicago, the following code of ethics was adopted:—

1. Members of this Association shall regard themselves as being engaged in a business in which there is a well-defined legal and moral duty and obligation toward public health and life, and shall apply all honourable means in upholding the dignity and honour of the business and profession.

2. The United States Pharmacopœia shall be accepted as the standard and guide for all official preparations, and variance from its rules be recognised only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable in attaining the same end. Nothing therein, however, shall interfere with the filling of prescriptions or the selling of medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias, officially recognised text books, and formularies.

3. The value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the legal dispensing thereof as such an agent only, is recognised. The sale of alcohol as a beverage and of unlawful abortives or habit-forming drugs shall be considered sufficient grounds for expulsion of the offender from membership in the Association. The secretary of the Association shall then so report this action to the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, recommending the revocation of the certificate of registration, as provided for by the State Pharmacy Law.

4. Members shall not be a party to the practice of the commission system or secret formulæ between physicians and pharmacists.

5. Members of this Association shall not falsely or maliciously, directly or indirectly, injure the personal or business reputation of a fellow member. Members shall at all times uphold the professional reputation of physicians, in return expecting the same consideration from the medical profession.

6. In view of the fact that the professional training of a pharmacist does not qualify him intelligently to diagnose and treat diseases, members shall decline to give medical advice, and refer the general public seeking such advice to a regular practising physician.

7. Recognising the dignity of the profession, and believing that those who wish to follow commercial and professional pharmacy successfully must be educated to a higher degree, the Association declares itself in favour of prerequisite laws tending to higher standards of pharmaceutical education, and calls upon all members to assist apprentices and assistants in securing adequate collegiate pharmaceutical education.

8. Members shall be governed in the sale and merchandising to the general public of all patent and proprietary remedies and medicines by State and national laws relating thereto.

9. Members shall expose without fear or favor all corrupt work, methods and practices found to exist in the business. They shall bring to the attention of the proper authorities all known violations of State and Federal laws as applied to pharmacy, public life, and health.

10. In order that the provisions of this code be enforced, each member shall report to the Executive Board of this Association all infractions of this code by any member. If the charges be sustained, after a fair and impartial trial, the

accused being heard in his defence, the secretary shall, by order of the Executive Board, expel such person from membership.

Concessions to War Service Apprentices in Canada.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has adopted a new regulation granting a concession of two years' apprenticeship to registered apprentices in recognition of services rendered in the army and navy during the recent war. For those who have been engaged on military service for two years and over, the maximum remission is fixed at two years. Those not having two years' service to their credit may be granted a remission equal to the term actually served. The effect of this is that a minimum of two years' apprenticeship must be served, followed by attendance at the compulsory College course. In the opinion of the Council, any further relaxation of the curriculum would not be in the interest of the student or the public.

Alleged Chemists' Combine.

Speaking in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly recently, Mr. J. Cochran (Darling Harbor) drew attention to the profiteering that took place among chemists. He said: The chemists, by means of a ring, are to-day permitted to plunder the poor by means of a private mark, and the Chief Secretary's Department is absolutely supine. I am told that these private marks are employed to save time in calculating the cost of the ingredients. To show the extent of the fraud perpetrated on the public, I have here two prescriptions. The first was given by Dr. P. Sydney Jones, residing at Glebe Point. The prescription contains 15 grains of boracic. The Commonwealth Necessary Commodities Commission has fixed the price of boracic at 2/- per lb., so that on that basis the 15 grains would represent about ¼d. The other ingredients are oxide of zinc 1 oz., pulverised bismuth 1 oz. The prescription was made up at a city chemist's. I may say, before going further, that the chemists have a code word amongst themselves, "Pharmocist." Each letter represents a numeral. "R" being the fourth letter represents 4/-, and that was the price they charged for a thing worth about 6d. I referred the matter to a chemist friend of mine, and he told me that he would consider himself a thief if he asked 4/- for dispensing that prescription. The prescription ultimately came into someone else's possession, and he removed the tail of the "R," and left it as "P," which means 1/-. To test the fraud perpetrated upon the community the prescription was then made up at another chemist's, and when he saw the letter "P" in the corner, he considered that 1/- was too little to ask for dispensing it, so he marked it "P/O," 1/6. If the prescription had been handed in with the "R" still upon it, the charge would have been 4/-. He charged 1/6, and made about 9d. profit. The second prescription was written by the Hon. Dr. Nash, M.L.C. This prescription, worth about 1/-, was dispensed by a chemist, who, more ingenious than the ordinary chemist, did not put his private marks in the space enclosed by the rubber stamp, but underneath the "R," the first letter in the prescription, standing for recipe. The letters he wrote were "R/O," signifying 4/6. He makes it appear that the letters "R/O" are part of the formula, but if the prescription went to anyone else he would see at once the letters "R/O," and he would charge 4/6.

Mr. D. Storey: There is a combine!

Mr. Cochran: Absolutely; a combine exists amongst the chemists of this city to plunder the poor. It is a positive disgrace that the Chief Secretary's Department, which controls the pharmacists, should allow frauds of the kind I have described to be perpetrated upon the public. They are all in the ring. A little while ago a prescription was sent to a big firm of chemists. The letters indicating the price were obliterated, but as the chemist's name was on the prescription they rang him up to know what he charged. All the chemists in this city are rooking the public to the extent I have indicated by means of a secret code, and the Chief Secretary's Department remains idle and allows the fraud to be perpetrated upon the community. The profiteer in drugs is the most heinous of all profiteers, and no punishment is too severe to mete out to him.

Births, Marriages & Deaths.

DEATHS.

Henshall.—On the 4th October, at 35 Mills-street, Albert Park, Letitia Elizabeth, loved wife of S. H. Henshall, pharmacist, South Melbourne.

Kendall.—On the 12th October (suddenly), Sebastian Edward Kendall, late of Felton, Grimwade and Co. (50 years), beloved husband of Letitia Mary Kendall, of Collingwood.

McSwiney.—On the 23rd September, at Rochester, Eileen, beloved daughter of Mrs. L. L. McSwiney, Rochester.

INVESTING YOUR SURPLUS.

By SAMUEL CROWTHER in *System.*

Why should prices go up? Why should they go down? You'll find some interesting answers and conclusions in the following article.

LAST month I touched upon the various factors which made for the continuance of high prices, and I pointed out that what mattered was not really the particular number of counters or dollars, in which one estimated the value of goods, but rather the restoration of some recognisable proportion between the wages of labour and its productiveness. In theory it does not make the least difference how we express values; but since we have become accustomed to certain relations, any disturbance of those value-relations has an almost infinite number of effects.

A man must buy and sell his goods in the money which happens to be in use at the time; the value of that money is constantly shifting. To-day the adventurer in business has not only to contend with actual price fluctuations brought about by the play of the law of supply and demand, but also with the price fluctuation which results from the fact that the purchasing power of money is a variable quantity. It had been thought that this unstable condition was essentially one that would end with the war. Indeed, in many unreasoning quarters, the delusion had grown that the mere cessation of hostilities would of itself bring about, if not normal, at least conditions that would surely be understandable.

The principal point in mind seemed to be that almost at once wages and prices would drop back to, say, the 1913 level. Of course, there was no reason for this view; but that seemed to form no particular objection. A similarly unreasoning view still exists, but now it is differently phrased. It goes in this fashion: "Prices are bound any day to take a tremendous slump. It is not safe to make commitments."

Of course, there will be price adjustment. But I can see no important reason which will make for much lower prices. On the contrary, there is no end of reasons which will tend to sustain or even to raise prices for the time being, and which certainly give support to the belief that we are permanently on a new price scale. . . .

THE INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER TO SUCCESSFUL PRICE-FIXING.

The demand for lower prices based on the delusion that they were of benefit actually took on the character of a movement. Not a few citizens wanted an application of the same principle of price-fixing, which caused such vast economic disorder throughout the world during the war. With the possible exception of those who actually fixed the prices, the general opinion of the world now is that no man has yet been born with sufficient wisdom to fix a price. It makes not the slightest difference whether the price as fixed is high or low. It should be a cause for thanksgiving that the attempts to fix peace prices for the United States have apparently ended.

It would have been most disastrous if this abortive movement had secured even a measure of success, for then we should not only have immediately made drastic cuts in the inventories of many corporations, cuts so drastic that the capacity for business of some would have been considerably damaged, but also—and this is a point to be borne in mind—we should have been compelled to liquidate the unpaid war bills, as well as the great war debt, in a currency more valuable than that in which they were created.

What then are the reasons for the continuance of high and the coming of even higher prices? First and most important is the great inflation of currency and credit which has taken place all over the world. This inflation will be reduced as the production of commodities increases; but at the present time there is little production anywhere. The feeling that prices are too high and will go lower causes a hand-to-mouth buying by those who must keep stock either for fabrication or resale. At the same time, the people of the world have plenty of money, such as it is, and they buy eagerly at any price.

In the United States we have an oversupply or credit because we have more gold than we need; but the only way to get rid of this gold is by exporting it to settle adverse trade balances. And there is not the slightest prospect for an adverse trade balance. Our financiers may be able to convince our people that it is good business.

In Germany the situation is somewhat clearer. Since the armistice and the cessation of war work most of the factories have little to do; they are without raw materials. But they are retaining their people, and have thus had to meet pay rolls. Nearly all of the enormous price-rises in Germany have taken place since the armistice—that is, since people began to receive what is hardly more than fiat money for doing little or nothing. In a lesser degree this situation has come about in England, France and Belgium, because of the payment of exceedingly large unemployment allowances.

WITH MORE MONEY AND LESS OUTPUT THERE IS ONLY ONE RESULT POSSIBLE.

If we keep shoving money into the world—and every Government is doing it—and do not have production in return, then the price-levels must go up and not down. It would seem that even the greatest productive effort of which the world is normally capable would scarcely be sufficient to do more than keep prices somewhere near their present level. The present productive power is subnormal; and with an ever-increasing supply of money for this lessened effort, prices should go higher.

On the Sauerbeck index numbers, commodity prices in England for eight years prior to the Crimean War averaged 85; during the ten years that ensued, prices rose to 121.

It does not of necessity follow, because the price level will be high, that business must be good. That again will depend upon the correlation of cost and product. No matter what the demand for goods may be—and it is presently very great—those goods cannot be furnished

unless manufacturing can get down to a business basis. If capital and labour cannot discover some method of working together, which will ensure production, then we shall not be able to manufacture, and we shall have a curious situation in which there will be plenty of money and nothing to do with it—the situation that exists in Germany.

We are accustomed to periods of depression brought by the failure of demand. We are not accustomed to an equally depressed period brought about by an inability to produce. In the depression following a failure of demand, prices go tumbling. In a depression following a failure of production, prices go soaring. Both periods are equally disastrous. . . . .

The ability of any individual or corporation to meet adverse conditions is measured by its financial resource that remains unaffected by the shifting conditions. If prices drop, inventory values will be cut, bookkeeping reserves be of almost no use, and any speculative bonds will be worse than useless, because their value will vanish at the first storm cloud. The only resource which then can easily be liquidated will be the "conservative" issues.

There exists a rare opportunity to-day to build up a sound reserve. The so-called "gilt-edged," long-term, low-interest-bearing bonds are selling at high interest rates. It is unlikely that they can go very much lower. They can hardly be affected by any known business calamity, and their value must increase with the shaking down of the years.

They are the investment for the man who desires to be in business five or ten years from now when the world has resumed more or less normal functioning.

If commodity prices do not go down—and prices will hardly again go to their former level—the investor is unaffected, because by buying now he has already discounted the future. If prices do go down, then he will not only have an exceptionally high return upon his investment, but also something in his safe-deposit box which he will be in a position to sell for considerably more than he paid.

Hypodermic Treatment of Chronic Constipation.

The author strongly advocates the treatment of habitual constipation by the hypodermic administration of sodium sulphate, according to the method of Martinez. The injection is a 25 per cent. w/v sterile solution of the salt in water. Of this, 2 C.c. is injected hypodermically into the arm daily for ten or twelve consecutive days, or until the stools become fluid; the treatment is then discontinued. The tendency to constipation seems to be permanently cured. If the series of injections is interrupted for any reason, it has to be recommenced again from the first injection. No saline or other purges must be allowed during the course or afterwards. In the author's experience the treatment has never failed if conscientiously carried out, although some cases required thirty to forty injections.—M. Belaunde (Archiv. espan. Enf. Ap. Digest.; J. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1919, 72, 1710).—Through *Pharm. Journal.*

Enemy Property in the United States.

An Extraordinary Exposure of the German Chemical Monopoly.

Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and formerly Alien Property Custodian, contributes to the *Saturday Evening Post* of July 19 a most interesting article on the ramifications of the German chemical industry in the United States prior to, and during the early stages of, the war. In no other line of business enterprise, he says, was the German invader so firmly entrenched. And in none was the myth of German immutability so firmly fixed in the public mind. The country was literally overrun with German chemists or chemists with German training.

Regardless of the historical fact that the first coal-tar dye was the product of an English chemist, and the next important step in the development of the industry—the production of fuchsine, or magenta—was the accomplishment of a French scientist, the Germans appropriated the whole business, and soon led the entire world in the development of this complex industry. Literally tens of thousands of distinct dyes were produced in the German factories, and prior to the war more than nine hundred of them were marketed in America on a quantity basis. Each of the nine hundred products was the result of a distinct process of manufacture. At each step in the production of dye-stuffs, by-products result, and a tremendously important feature about production of by-products is the relation it bears to the explosives industry. It is a well-known fact that most of the highly effective explosives used in this war were coal-tar products or else the result of chemical processes involving the use of such products.

A striking example is that of paramononitrotoluol, an intermediate, necessarily made in quantities far beyond the needs of the dye-makers. Along about 1900 many thousands of tons of this substance had piled up in the warehouses of the German dye-works, all of which were making frantic efforts to find some use for it. A very fews years later, however, these efforts suddenly ceased. Trinitrotoluol—TNT—had been adopted as an explosive, and every pound of the vast accumulation was absorbed by the German Government for that purpose. Many other materials needed in the production of dyes may also be converted into explosives, as in the case of sulphur black. More important still, the technical skill possessed by the chemical staff is precisely that required for the manufacture of explosives.

Mr. Palmer traces the efforts of Count Von Bernstorff to throw four million men out of employment by placing an embargo on German dyes, and quotes diplomatic documents in support of his assertion that the German Government was doing its utmost to injure American industry at a time when the U.S.A. was neutral

A few cases may be cited, says Mr. Palmer, to show the success of Germany's dumping policy and the methods resorted to. Most of these

occurred in branches of the chemical industry other than the manufacture of dyes. When in 1910 a group of Americans decided to undertake the manufacture of aniline oil on a large scale, having organised the Benzol Products Company, the German hand was immediately shown. The price of this oil at the time averaged about 11½ cents a gallon. As soon as its production was fairly under way, German exporters began to cut the price. Only the fact that the Americans were determined that they would not be driven out of the industry, coupled with the war of 1914, saved the concern.

In 1903 there were in the United States five manufacturers of salicylic acid. In ten years three of these had failed. One of the two survivors was the Heyden Chemical Company, a mere branch of the German house. During the latter part of that decade this acid was selling in Germany at 26¾ to 30½ cents. During the same period the German houses were selling it in this country, after paying a duty of five cents, at 25 cents, or 6 to 10 cents below what they were getting for the same product in their home market.

A similar situation may be mentioned in the manufacture of oxalic acid. In 1901, when there was none of it produced in this country, it was sold by the Germans at about 6 cents. Two years later, when the American Acid and Alkali Company began producing, the price was at once dropped to 4.7 cents, at about which point it remained for four years, when the American company shut down. Thereupon the Germans jumped the price to 9 cents. When the factory reopened, the price was lowered again, and in 1908 the American company failed.

The same methods were resorted to in regard to bicarbonate of potash. In 1900 there was no American manufacture, and imports ran about 100,000 pounds. A year later American production began. This succeeded so well at first that imports dropped to 45,000 pounds. At this time the American manufacturer's price was 6½ cents, while the import value was given at 4.9 cents. A year later the Germans began a general attack. The import value dropped to 2.2 cents, with a result that 310,000 pounds were imported. In 1908 the American corporation failed, and the price was immediately raised to 7½ cents.

This determined onslaught upon competing industries of other countries, this systematic attempt to secure a world monopoly, naturally created a strong tendency at home toward combination, and by the end of the last century the manufacture of German dyes on a large scale was concentrated almost exclusively in six great firms. They were the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on the Rhine; Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer and Co., in Leverkusen, commonly known as Bayer; Aktiengesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, in Berlin, hereafter referred to as Berlin; Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius and Bruning, in Hochst am Main, known as Hachst; Leopold Cassella G. m. b. H., in Frankfort; and Kalle and Co. Aktiengesellschaft, in Biebrich. Each of these companies had attained enormous proportions long before the war. And it will be noted that all these establishments, with the single exception of Berlin, are concentrated in a narrow strip of territory near the Rhine, a circumstance that undoubtedly proved invaluable to Germany in munitioning her armies fighting on the Western Front.

Added to the facts that the German establishments were virtual monopolies in world trade and that they were endowed with almost unlimited resources, is the further fact that they had taken advantage of the patent laws of many countries to buttress their control of the dye industry. Because of the great number of research chemists engaged in this work in Germany, a far greater number of patentable inventions in organic chemistry were made by Germans than by the chemists of other countries. They took out patents by the thousands in the United States alone.

For example, Bayer had accumulated something like twelve hundred such patents, which were placed in the names of subsidiary corporations. The Badische had approximately five hundred patents, and each of the other German concerns had patents almost without number.

As there was practically no effort on the part of these companies to engage in American manufacture, these patents were obtained and held with the plain purpose of preventing the foundation of an American dye industry, and to make impossible importations from any other country than Germany. The latter of these two purposes seems to have been the more important to the German mind. They apparently had little fear of real competition from American producers; but they had some respect for the Swiss, French and English industries, though at the beginning of the war they were supplying approximately nine-tenths of the world's supply of dyes.

The Germans took a hand in the manufacture of chemicals in which electrical processes, requiring large and cheap supplies of electric power, played an important part. But they did not come to dominate that phase of the industry completely, nor did they have a monopoly in the production of medicinals. A few American houses manufactured pharmaceutical products, and a number of great distributing houses, such as Parke, Davis and Co., Lilly and Co., and Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., have been in the business. By far the most important factor in this field, however, was the New York branch of a Darmstadt firm. This enterprise has been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian,

Mr. Palmer traces the widespread operations of the Bayer Company, and the plan to corner the U.S.A. market in phenol. One operator alone kept from the Allies 2,250 tons of explosives. All sorts of devious devices were resorted to to conceal the German origin of the network of enemy firms and corporations interested in the production of fine chemicals. The article is too long to reprint, but it is well worth reading. Mr. Palmer concludes by stating:—"Only a few of the more pronounced cases of enemy intrigue and perfidy in concealing or trying to conceal German holdings in the great chemical industry have been cited. The record is a long and tortuous one; but those that have been reviewed will serve to show how vital it was to us as a nation to throttle this invader while war continued, and how important it is that the same invader be barricaded against now that we are at peace."

Federal Journal of Pharmacy.

SECOND INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF PHARMACISTS.

Sydney, 15th September, 1919.

UNANIMOUS DECISION TO COMMENCE FEDERAL JOURNAL IN JANUARY, 1920—"AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY" TO BE TAKEN OVER ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The proposal to establish a Federal Journal of Pharmacy was advanced a further stage at a Conference of pharmacists representing New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, which was held at the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Society, Domain, Sydney, on Monday, September 15, 1919.

The meeting was held pursuant to a resolution carried at the Conference held in Melbourne in January last, when four States were represented. It will be remembered that the first Conference coincided with a serious outbreak of influenza in Victoria, and that, owing to quarantine difficulties, the New South Wales and Queensland delegates were unable to be present.

Unfortunately, Mr. H. B. Taylor, President of the Victorian Society, was prevented from attending, owing to the sudden illness of his wife. Mr. A. R. Bailey, at very short notice and at some personal inconvenience, kindly consented to fill the gap and represent Victoria with Mr. C. L. Butchers. The Conference passed a resolution expressing its sympathy with Mr. Taylor.

Proceedings were opened at 10 a.m., when Mr. J. F. McKimm, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, officially welcomed the delegates, and wished the Conference every success in its deliberations.

Mr. McKimm was unanimously appointed Chairman of the Conference, and Mr. C. L. Butchers was asked to act as Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Forster, Secretary of the New South Wales Society, declining nomination owing to the pressure of his other duties. Some little time was occupied in discussing preliminaries and methods of procedure, after which the Conference settled down to a consideration of the recommendations submitted by the previous Conference. At 1 p.m. an adjournment was made for lunch.

THE OFFICIAL LUNCHEON.

At the invitation of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Association of Master Pharmacists, the P.A.T.A. and the P.D.L., the visiting delegates attended an official luncheon at Farmer's Cafe, Pitt-street. Mr. J. F. McKimm presided, and there were also present Captain Wadsworth, Messrs. S. H. Stroud (Lecturer in Pharmacy at the Sydney University), F. Lloyd, M. Meagher, A. G. Short, N. McIndoe, L. Zions, J. K. Wilson, H. D. B. Cox, T. M. J. Goldrick, J. Duncan, H. W. Manning, A. Rogers, W. Mayhew, A. Forster, A. Sadler, S. W. Gayfer, F. P. J. Gray, H. J. Price, C. F. Webster, A. Brockenshire, G. F. W. Musson and R. J. Marks, representing the organisations acting as hosts, and the various suburban pharmacists' associations.

Apologies were received from Dr. J. F. Elliott, Mr. Frank Firth and Mr. G. F. Birks, who were attending the Chamber of Commerce dinner to welcome the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) on his return to Sydney from the Peace Conference.

The toast of "The King," proposed by the Chairman, having been duly honored, Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President of the Pharmacy Board), rose to propose the toast of "Our Guests." Mr. Gray said that it gave him great pleasure to propose this toast. He had known all the guests for a considerable period, and had many pleasant meetings with them for the advancement of pharmacy, and it was a great pleasure to meet them on the present occasion. Mr. Bailey had done good work for pharmacy long before he (the speaker) had begun, and Mr. Butchers had had many years' training under Mr. Harry Shillinglaw, the old Registrar in Victoria, whom he had succeeded in office. Victoria was to be congratulated in having such men in the ranks of pharmacy. As for Mr. Lenehan, of Queensland, well, he would go down in fame as a writer of letters, but his record as a pharmacist in Brisbane showed him to be the right man for the position he held. He was sure that everybody would be pleased to see Mr. Stroud, the representative of pharmacy at Sydney University, present on this occasion. Mr. Stroud was desirous of making himself acquainted with pharmacists, and he was sure that the work done in his department at Sydney University would be such that they would all be proud of being connected with it. He hoped that the visitors would spend a pleasant time in Sydney, and he assured them that Sydney pharmacists had pleasant remembrances of visits to the Sister States.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, on behalf of the Master Pharmacists, supported the toast, and said that he was happy to meet brother pharmacists from other States, and especially when these pharmacists had done such good work. He was especially glad of this meeting, on account of the object that had brought them together, viz., the establishment of a Federal Journal of Pharmacy. He hoped that they would all make up their minds that this journal was to be a great success. He would like pharmacists in New South Wales to think that a major portion of the responsibility of making it a success rested with them, and in Sydney they had so many large agencies that a considerable portion of the advertising matter should come from this State also. With respect to the work that Mr. Stroud was doing at Sydney University, he hoped that pharmacists would show their appreciation of Mr. Stroud by taking an individual interest in the welfare of their apprentices, and thus

assist Mr. Stroud in the good work that he was doing.

Mr. H. D. B. Cox said that he would be brief. On behalf of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, he welcomed their guests, and especially when he thought of the purpose of their visit. True, they had not always seen eye to eye on some matters, but he was sure that the best Federal spirit prevailed, and the decisions that they would arrive at would have the best interests of pharmacy in the Commonwealth at heart. When in Melbourne he had admired the fine Federal spirit that the pharmacists of that State had displayed. He congratulated Mr. Bailey and Mr. Butchers on the progress already made in the matter of the establishment of a Federal Journal of Pharmacy.

The toast was drunk with musical honors.

Mr. Bailey (Victoria) said that he felt that he was getting old (cries of no!), but it was always a pleasure for him to visit Sydney, and he enjoyed each trip better than the last. Mr. Taylor was to have come over, but, owing to illness in his family at the last moment, he was called upon to fill the place, and was glad to be able to do so. The work that had been begun was going to grow. They had to bring the Federal spirit to bear upon the task to which they had set their hands. It only required a little organising and a little enthusiasm, and then it will remain with the pharmacists of the State to say whether the Federal Journal will be all the success that they to-day desired. He was pleased to hear of what was being done at Sydney University for pharmacy, and hoped that it would be as great a success as had been the case with the College of Pharmacy at Melbourne. A great responsibility rested on pharmacists to protect the best interests of society and the welfare of the public by their professional training and ability. He thanked them for the toast proposed, and the kind things the speakers had said.

Mr. Lenehan (Queensland) said that he was glad to meet such a company of good-looking fellows as the pharmacists of New South Wales. He had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Stroud in Queensland, and said he though that the New South Wales pharmacists were lucky in securing his services. He thought that if they could establish a Federal Journal of Pharmacy, and run it in the interests of pharmacists, it ought to be a big thing for pharmacy in Australia. It was going to do them good in the eyes of the public. Only recently, when going with a deputation to the Home Secretary in Queensland, they had asked for a greater grant for their College of Pharmacy, and the grounds of their request was that they were turning out better pharmacists, and that thus they were serving the best interests of the public. He thought that pharmacists should assert themselves more. He desired to speak of the six o'clock closing movement. His experience had been that the pharmacist does not lose anything by adopting the early hour for closing. During the influenza epidemic they found that they could not cope with the volume of business, and for a time kept open until 9 o'clock; but the epidemic passed, and they resumed the practice of closing at 6 o'clock. It was no use closing at 7.30 p.m.; you might as well keep open until half past nine. By adopting the early hour you will suffer no loss and will have a good time. This had been their experience in Brisbane. He was always pleased to visit Sydney. Although a Queenslander now, he was really a Sydney man, and had lots of good friends here. He thanked them very much for the toast.

Mr. C. L. Butchers (Victoria) said that it was always a pleasure for him to visit Sydney, as he always had a good time. His visit on the present occasion was on important business. The Federal Journal was a great venture, and if they would make the movement a success they must realise their responsibility, which was very great. So much rested in the hands of the New South Wales pharmacists. It was going to be a big thing for both that State as well as for Queensland. It would assist pharmacists to become better organised in the Federal sense. Let them establish a successful Federal Journal, and they would be well on the road to form a Federal Pharmaceutical Society. Hence he looked upon the present Conference as a most important event in the history of pharmacy in Australia. He predicted the passing of a Federal Health Act, a Federal Pharmacy Act, and similar measures, in the near future. It was therefore more than ever necessary to be in a position to exert all the influence possible in the event of such legislation being introduced. He trusted that the Federal spirit would prevail over local interests, and thus the Federal Journal of Pharmacy would be an assured success. He also joined in thanking them for the toast of the visitors.

Mr. S. Stroud (Sydney University) said that while his name had been included in the toast of the visitors, he could hardly claim to be a visitor, seeing that he had been in Sydney for the past 18 months. As yet he did not know the pharmacists of the State as he would wish to do, nor did they know the excellent opportunities a pharmacy student has at the Sydney University, nor the difficulties he (the speaker) laboured under in imparting instruction to them in pharmacy. At present they were very pressed for room for the accommodation of 42 pharmacy students and 172 medical students in the fourth or fifth year. He would be glad of help from pharmacists in their using their influence to secure, through their members of Parliament, a more liberal grant for the work of the department. They might also help by contributions towards the museum of the department, and any of them who had old prescriptions might send them along. So far as the journal is concerned, he considered that they had a very excellent one in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, which it was proposed to convert into a Federal Journal. He wished the movement every success, and thanked them for the toast they had drunk to the health of the visitors.

The members of the Conference then returned to the office of the Pharmaceutical Society to continue the Conference during the afternoon. The sitting lasted until about 6 p.m. Unanimity was reached on all points, and the delegates agreed to report to the bodies they represented and use every endeavour to get the scheme ratified at an early date.

Official Summary of Proceedings.

Present.—Mr. J. F. McKimm, Captain A. Wadsworth and Mr. A. Forster (representing the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales), Mr. J. K. Wilson (President) and Mr. L. J. Thompson (Secretary of the Association of Master Pharmacists of New South Wales), Mr. H. D. B. Cox (President of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited, New South Wales), Mr. R. Lenehan (President of Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland), and Messrs. A. R. Bailey and C. L. Butchers, representing the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society.

Appointment of Chairman.—Mr. J. F. McKimm was appointed Chairman of the Conference, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. J. K. Wilson.

Appointment of Honorary Secretary.—Mr. Butchers was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Conference, on the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Captain Wadsworth.

Official Report.—It was resolved that the deliberations of the Conference should be in committee, that a shorthand note of the proceedings should be taken for the information of the delegates, that the Hon. Secretary should draw up an official report for publication, and that a copy of such report should be forwarded to the various organisations represented at the Sydney Conference and at the Melbourne Conference, held in January, 1919.

Voting.—It was resolved that, should occasion arise, to take a vote, such vote to be on the basis of one vote one State, the Chairman to have a casting vote.

Ratifying Conference Decisions.—It was resolved that the delegates present pledge themselves to do their utmost to induce the respective organisation they represented to ratify the decisions of the Conference at as early a date as possible.

Proposed Amalgamation With Chemist and Druggist.—A proposition in writing was received from the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,* offering to enter into an agreement with the various societies whereby the goodwill of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* would be acquired, and the *Chemist and Druggist* would be appointed the sole official organ of all the State organisations. Those bodies would form a limited company, and would join the Trade Press Pty. Co. (which owned the *Chemist and Druggist*) in partnership. The societies would not be required to advance any working capital, but would contribute 6/- per member per annum for copies of journals supplied. Trade Press Pty. would have a predominating interest in the partnership. Any profits over and above the present profit (to be determined by an accredited firm of accountants) would be distributed in the ratio of one-third to the societies and two-thirds to the proprietors of Trade Press Pty. There was to be no interference with the present editorial policy, but if the societies wished to appoint an associate editor and pay his salary, this would be agreed to. The proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist* were not at present prepared to consider any offer whereby the societies would acquire the rights and goodwill of this publication. After careful consideration, it was resolved that this proposal be not accepted, and a telegram was forwarded to Mr. Piper, with whom the negotiations were conducted, to that effect.

First Issue of New Journal.—The question was very fully discussed. Eventually it was decided to recommend that the first issue be published in January, 1920. Strong reasons in favour of an early start were placed before the Conference. It was anticipated that if the various Councils and Executives ratified the Conference proceedings without unreasonable delay, there was no reason why the proposed new machinery for conducting the journal would not be in working order by the end of the present year or soon afterwards. A difficulty arose owing to the fact that the contract between the New South Wales Society and the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist* did not terminate until June 30, 1920. This involved a loss of £50, unless the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist* would cancel this contract for a lesser sum. Mr. Bailey (Victoria) said he would pledge his Society to pay £25 towards liquidating this loss. It was very important that New South Wales should commence at the same time as the other States. Mr. Butchers said that an early start would mean making the £50 up by increased advertisements. If New South Wales waited until July 1, it would be better to defer starting the venture until that date; but there had been so much delay already that a further postponement would militate against the success of the journal from the advertising standpoint. Eventually Captain Wadsworth said he would ask his Council to agree to pay the £25 (Victoria paying the remaining £25), on the condition that this sum of £50 would be reimbursed out of the first profits of the journal. This cleared the ground, and the recommendation to start the new journal in January, 1920, was unanimously affirmed.

Cost of Journals.—It was resolved that the various societies agree to pay 6/- per member per annum for the supplying of journals, or such lesser amount as the directors may from time to time determine. It was stated that in Victoria the Pharmaceutical Society would pay for all the members on its roll; the P.D.L. would pay for any of its members who were not members of the Society, and that the Metropolitan Chemists' Association would take up the balance. In Victoria it was recognised that it was the first duty of the Society to provide a journal. Profits would be distributed according to the number of journals paid for. Mr. McKimm said that nothing had been decided upon in New South Wales regarding this point. It would have to be considered later on. Mr. Butchers said that if the expense was to be shared, it would be a very complicated matter if three bodies had to be dealt with. He suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should be the body through which all financial settlements should be made.

Place of Publication.—It was unanimously recommended that the journal be published in Melbourne for the present. If desirable, the directors would alter the place of publication at any time.

Limited Liability Company to be Formed.—It was resolved that a company limited by guarantee be formed at the earliest possible date to take over the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* from the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society, as from January 1, 1920, upon the following basis:—Actual assets, as disclosed by a properly audited balance-sheet, dated January 1, 1920, less liabilities shown therein, plus goodwill to the value of £100. The Hon. Secretary produced the audited balance-sheet to the journal, dated December 31, 1918. This showed that the purchase money would amount to £400. Of this, £100 represented goodwill; £300 represented cash at bank, sundry debtors, commission paid in advance; a £11/0/11 balance of profit and loss account. A discussion took place on the item, £100, goodwill. The New South Wales proportion of this amounted to £33/6/8. Victoria would pay a similar amount, and the balance would be divided between the other States. Mr. Lenehan (Queensland), who was opposed to payment of goodwill at first, said that, after listening to what had been said, he thought the value was there, and he moved that it be accepted. The Hon. Secretary reported that the States not represented at the Conference had accepted the item as being fair and reasonable. It was the amount the Victorian Society had actually paid in 1913, and the journal was now a much better proposition than it was then. It would take much more than £100 to start a new paper. Conference agreed to accept the item as it stood in the balance-sheet.

Constitution of Company.—It was agreed that the name of the company be "The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Limited": that the company consist of eighteen members, representing the various pharmaceutical organisations in Australia, three members to be appointed by each State. The said three persons to constitute the local board in each State, one of three in each State to be elected as Chairman of the local board and as director of the company, and as the representative to attend all meetings of the general board of directors. The method of selection to be left to the individual States. The business of the company, including the control of the journal, to be in the hands of the directors of the company.

Meetings of directors to take place whenever practicable in any State, and when not less than three directors are present. There shall not be an interval of more than two years between the general meetings of directors. Proxies to be provided for in the Articles of Association.

The voting of directors to be on the basis of an equality of States. Each director to have one vote for his State.

Mr. C. L. Butchers to be appointed Editor-in-Chief and Business Manager of the journal.

Mr. F. C. Kent, of Melbourne, to be appointed first Secretary of the company.

The general management of the company to be in the hands of the Editor and Manager, who shall consult the Chairman of the local board in the State where the journal is published as occasion requires during the intervals between the meetings of directors.

The duties of the local boards to be set out in the Articles of Association, and to include the appointment of local correspondents and the responsibility of the matter sent each month for publication.

The officers of the company to submit periodical written reports to the directors, prior to the regular directors' meetings.

The profits of the company to be distributed according to the number of journals each society or association subscribes for annually.

No shares to be allotted by the proposed company, but each of the eighteen members of the company, if called upon, shall be liable, under the Memorandum of Association, to contribute not more than £5 each towards liquidating the liabilities of the company should it be wound up.

The respective States to contribute, as an advance, free of interest, to the new company the following amounts:—

New South Wales	£250
Victoria	250
Queensland	100
Western Australia	100
South Australia	75
Tasmania	25
	£800

Three-fourths of the above amounts to be called up as soon as the company is registered, the balance to be available on call, if required, at some later date.

A clause to be inserted in the Articles of Association indemnifying the various directors against each other.

Profits, after repayment of the advance referred to above, be applied as follows:—

(a) To reimbursing the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society the money paid for cancelling its contract with the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist*, unless such claim is waived or otherwise adjusted.

(b) To reducing the annual contribution of societies.

(c) To paying a bonus to the various societies and associations in proportion to the number of journals paid for.

Sub-clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Clause 3 of the Report of the Federal Journal Committee, dated June 25, 1919, and those portions of Clause 4 not specifically mentioned in this report, were agreed to temporarily as a basis of management, pending the general meeting of directors.

Conference agreed to do all in its power to bring about early ratification of its proposals by the various organisations.

The Hon. Secretary was asked to draw up an official report, and furnish a copy of same to each of the delegates present at the Conference, and to those States that were represented at the Melbourne Conference in January, 1919.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Hon. Sec. to Conference.

Sydney, 22nd September, 1919.

New Formulas.

The following formulæ were among those registered in England during 1918, and will be published in the Chemists' Annual for 1919:—

Bronchitis Mixture.

Ammonium Carbonate	3	grs.
Liq. Ext. of Ipecacuanha	½	min.
Liq. Extract of Senega	10	mins.
Syrup of Squill	30	mins.
Chloroform Water to	½	fl. oz.

Influenza Inhalation.

Menthol	60	grs.
Oil of Pine	20	mins.
Oil of Lavender	10	mins.
Oil of Cinnamon	10	mins.
Oil of Wild Thyme	15	mins.
Oil of Eucalyptus	20	mins.
Rectified Spirit to	1	fl. oz.

Influenza Mixture.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	32	fl. oz.
Powdered Citric Acid	4	oz.
Syrup of Orange	1	pint.
Chloroform Water to	1	gallon.

Sore Throat Mixture.

Potassium Chlorate	4	oz.
Tincture of Ferric Chloride	8	fl. oz.
Simple Syrup	1	pint.
Chloroform Water to	1	gallon.

Liver Mixture.

Dilute Nitro-hydrochloric Acid	8	fl. oz.
Tincture of Nux Vomica (B.P., 1898)	6	fl. oz.
Concentrated Infusion of Gentian	1	pint.
Chloroform Water to	1	gallon.

Neuralgia Mixture.

Ammonian Chloride	4	oz.
Potassium Bromide	4	oz.
Tincture of Gelsemium	4	fl. oz.
Solution of Cochineal		q.s.
Chloroform Water to	1	gallon.

Blood and Skin Powders.

Compound Liquorice Powder	2	lbs.
Cream of Tartar	12	oz.
Potassium Nitrate	4	oz.
Charcoal	4	oz.
Essence of Lemon	½	fl. oz.

Fever Cure.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether	90	mins.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	3	fl. drs.
Compound Tincture of Camphor	90	mins.
Potassium Nitrate	60	grs.
Water to	8	fl. oz.

Influenza and Cold Mixture.

Potassium Citrate	120	grs.
Con. Sol. of Ammon. Acetate	2	fl. drs.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	2	fl. drs.
Ipecacuanha Wine	1	fl. dr.
Oxymel of Squill	½	fl. oz.
Chloroform Water to	6	fl. oz.

Golden Liniment.

Powdered Capsicum	6	oz.
Powdered Camphor	2½	oz.
Methyl Salicylate	1½	fl. oz.
Oil of Cloves	1½	fl. oz.
Oil of Turpentine	80	fl. oz.

Back and Kidney Pills.

Powdered Squill	¼	gr.
Powdered Capsicum	¼	gr.
Extract of Buchu	¼	gr.
Potassium Nitrate	2½	grs.
Podophyllin	⅛	gr.
Venice Turpentine	⅛	gr.
Oil of Juniper		q.s.

Bile and Liver Pills.

Extract of Aloes	20	grs.
Powdered Gamboge	4	grs.
Powdered Jalap	8	grs.
Powdered Colocynth	6	grs.
Powdered Soap	4	grs.
Gingerin	2	grs.

Female Pills.

Pill of Aloes and Iron	4	grs.
Oil of Pulegium		q.s.

Lecithin Tablets.

Lecithin	1	part.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	2	parts.
Milk Casein	50	parts.
Dried Milk	25	parts.
Sugar	22	parts.

Indian Liniment.

Methyl Salicylate	2	fl. drs.
Tincture of Capsicum (Meth.)	2	fl. drs.
Comp. Liniment of Camphor (Meth.)	3	fl. drs.
Oil of Sassafras	10	mins.
Liniment of Soap (Meth.) to	3	fl. oz.

Manganese Iron Pills.

Ferrous Carbonate Mass (Blaud)	2	grs.
Aloin	1-30	gr.
Manganese Dioxide	½	gr.

Pain Killer Liniment.

Powdered Capsicum	1	oz.
Rectified Oil of Amber	4	fl. oz.
Saffrol	2	fl. oz.
Essential Oil of Camphor	10	fl. oz.

Cough Mixture.

Oxymel of Squill	10	fl. oz.
Mucilage	10	fl. oz.
Glycerin	6	fl. oz.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid	2	fl. oz.
Solution of Morphine Hydrochloride	3	fl. oz.
Solution of Tolu for Syrup (1-7)	2	fl. oz.
Ipecacuanha Wine	2	fl. oz.
Acid Infusion of Roses to	72	fl. oz.

Whooping Cough Mixture.

Hydrogen Peroxide	2	fl. drs.
Ipecacuanha Wine	2	fl. drs.
Liq. Extract of Senega	1½	fl. drs.
Syrup of Tola	1	fl. oz.
Water to	4	fl. oz.

Headache Tablets.

Phenacetin	2½	grs.
Aspirin	2	1-3 grs.
Caffeine	1½	grs.

Influenza Remedy.

Potassium Bicarbonate	180	grs.
Sodium Salicylate	120	grs.
Solution of Ammonium Acetate	2	fl. oz.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether	3	fl. drs.
Ipecacuanha Wine	2	fl. drs.
Tincture of Squill	2	fl. drs.
Burnt Sugar		q.s.
Chloroform Water to	8	fl. oz.

Board and Society Reports.

Association Meetings.

A Concerted Record of the Month's Work.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on October 14.

Present.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray (in the chair), and Messrs. Short, Williams, Loney, Duncan, Schofield and McKimm.

The Case of Mr. Henry E. Perry.—Mr. H. E. Perry, having applied to be allowed to appear before the Board and state his case, giving reasons why his application for restoration to the register should be granted, the Board decided to allow such appearance, and Mr. Perry and Mr. Mather, his solicitor, were admitted to the meeting.

Mr. Gray said that the Board had decided to grant the request of Mr. Perry, and desired to point out that he hoped the petitioner would be brief and to the point. There would be no discussion on the merits of the case, but if any member of the Board wished, he could ask him questions. The decision of the Board would be conveyed to Mr. Perry later on.

Mr. Perry thanked the Board for the privilege of allowing him to attend. Mr. Mather was appearing for him, and, with the Board's permission, he would state the case. Mr. Mather reviewed the history of Mr. Perry since his entry into pharmacy. He also gave a version of the facts of the prosecution at the Central Police Court five years ago, which led to Mr. Perry's name being struck off the register. He then stated the particulars of a later prosecution, and urged certain matters in mitigaation of the offence, which was a technical offence, and not a moral offence, in the case of the second prosecution. Finally, he read letters testifying as to the character of Mr. Perry recently received, and concluded by thanking the Board for their patient hearing. Mr. Perry and Mr. Mather then withdrew.

The Board then discussed the case as presented by Mr. Mather, and several of the members of the Board recalled matters which had not been mentioned in the statement placed before them by Mr. Mather. It was finally decided that the President should place the question before the Board in the form of the following:—"Are the members of the Board of the opinion that the name of Mr. H. E. Perry should be recommended for restoration to the register?" The vote of the Board was in the negative. It was decided that the Secretary inform Mr. Perry that the Board declined to recommend that his name be restored to the register.

Cantharides in a Hair Tonic.—A letter was read from the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists, stating that Mr. McInnis Nish, a pharmacist, of Kiama, complained that a storekeeper of that town was selling a preparation of "Bitter Apple Bay Rum and Cantharides." The Association had replied that they had referred the matter to the Pharmacy Board. After discussion, it was resolved to reply that the mixture in question had been considered as not coming under the provisions of the Poisons Act. The Board had had a similar case under their consideration on a former occasion, when the preparation, "Koko for the Hair," was considered.

The Case of Mr. Moon.—A letter was read from the Sydney University Registrar, stating that Mr. Moon had not passed in all the required subjects, and, therefore, he was not qualified to sit for his final examination, or to receive the University certificate which is usually given to students to enable them to sit for such examination. He had failed to satisfy the examiners in Chemistry (metals). It was resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. Moon, stating that he could not be allowed to sit until he had passed the University examination in that subject.

Case of a Repatriated Soldier.—A letter was received from the Prime Minister regarding the case of a returned soldier named E. S. Hoy, who complained that he was not allowed a modified preliminary examination in order to allow him to become a pharmacist. He had been at the war four years, and had acted as hospital dresser and dispenser. He wanted a modified examination in the preliminary, as he wished to be trained as a pharmacist. Nothing was known of the applicant, and the Board decided to ask him to call on the Registrar of the Board, who would make inquiries into the case and report at the next Board meeting.

Coroner's Report.—The Attorney-General's office sent particulars of four cases of poisoning as follows:—J. Reynolds, strychnia, at Sydney on September 26; Lily E. Lohan, lysol, at North Sydney on October 2; Lilian Atkinson, krysol, at Sydney on October 9; Patrick S. Peers, carbolic acid, at Sydney on September 19. Mr. Gray called attention to the notices that have appeared recently in the daily press, in which the name of the poison taken by the suicide was given. He also called attention to a large advertisement, in which another firm of disinfectant makers advertised, "Another Case of Suicide with Lysol," and then proceeded to state that their disinfectant was non-poisonous. Other members of the Board having expressed their

disapproval of the publishing of the name of the poison, it was proposed by Mr. Short, and seconded by Mr. Duncan—"That the daily press be written to, asking them not to publish the name of the poison employed in cases of suicide."

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £93/19/2. Accounts amounting to £49 5/9 were passed for payment.

Final Examination.—The examiners reported that the following candidates passed in the arranged order of merit on September 24:—Alfred Joseph Rolfe, Donald Jain Fraser, Edmund. Samuels, Annie Caroline Price, Selwyn Palmer and Walter R. Squires. Nine candidates applied for this special examination, but only six presented themselves. Two stated that they were sick, and one sent no apology or excuse. The President pointed out that if a candidate were absent from an examination for which he has paid the fees, the fees were forfeited, and he had to pay again if he wished to sit for the examination again. Hitherto, it had been their custom to deal very leniently with absentees from influenza or other sickness, but candidates would have to make special application if they wished for any concessions in the matter, and every case would be then dealt with on its merits.

Registration Under Pharmacy Act.—The following applications were received:—Annie Caroline Price, Chatswood; Alfred J. Rolfe, Cooma; E. Samuels, Sydney; D. J. Fraser, Newcastle; V. J. Pidcock, Casino; S. H. Palmer, Woollahra, having passed their final examination; B. S. Berry, of Drummoyne, a pharmaceutical chemist, of South Australia. Registration was granted in each case. The application of Henrietta E. Jacobson, of Albury, a registered pharmacist of Victoria, was allowed to stand over pending the production of certain certificates.

Registration Under the Poisons Act.—The following applications for registration and pharmacist's license to sell poisons were received and granted:—A. C. Price, A. J. Rolfe, E. Samuels, D. J. Fraser, V. J. Pidcock, S. H. Palmer and B. S. Berry.

Annual Poisons License.—Seven applications were received and granted. The application of Catherine Rogan, of 123 Alfred-street, North Sydney, was refused.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—Four students submitted their intermediate examination passes in lieu of preliminary examination, and these were accepted.

Registration of Indentures.—The following were received for registration:—W. E. Masters to C. J. Camplin and G. R. Gillies, of Neutral Bay; J. C. Callochor to S. T. Loney, of Williamstreet; Florence M. Alderton to Thos. E. Johns, of North Sydney; Frank W. Anderson to W. E. Cook, of Glebe Point; S. J. White to L. Tucker, of Summer Hill; W. J. Davies to D. J. Williams, of Mosman; Alan D. Watts to T. H. Johnston, of Drummoyne. The indentures of Agnes Watson were transferred from V. A. Wawn to H. J. Falk, of George-street, North Sydney.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 2.

Present.—Mr. J. F. McKimm (President) in the chair, and Messrs. Price, Wilson, Short, Goldrick, Archer, Duncan, Gray and Captain Wadsworth.

The Federal Journal.—Letters were read from the secretaries of P.D.L., and the Master Pharmacists' Association, stating that the report of the proceedings of the conference on the matter of the Federal Journal would be placed before their executives at their first meeting. A letter was received from the New South Wales Master Pharmacists' Association, stating it was considered advisable to have a special shorthand report of the proceedings of the conference, and suggesting that the cost of same be borne equally by the Pharmaceutical Society, the Association of Master Pharmacists, and P.D.L. The Secretary said that the matter had been attended to, and a reporter engaged before the receipt of this letter. A reply had been sent to that effect.

Old Certificate.—Mr. A. Meyer Hart, of Newcastle, wrote saying that he had his ticket as an associate member of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, signed by the first President of the Society, the late W. T. Pinhey, and the first Secretary, Mr. Gritton, dated October 21, 1876. This was the year that the Society was founded. He also had an original copy of the constitution of the Society. He offered to present these to the Society. The Council accepted the offer with thanks.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £966/16/3, with £16/17/- in the Benevolent Fund. Accounts amounting to £39/0/7 were passed for payment.

Applications for Membership.—Applications were received from the following qualified pharmacists for admission to membership:—

J. Shineberg, Rushcutters Bay.
Geo. F. W. Musson, Artarmon.
William D. Morris, West Maitland.
Albert Rogers, Hay.
Robert F. Polson, Rockdale.
Horace S. Dixon, Bombala.
E. H. Goldsmith, Ashfield.
G. Braithwaite, Croydon.
F. Hearne, Bathurst.
Asher Hart, Parramatta.
J. E. Hansen, Henty.

These were duly balloted for, and declared elected to membership.

Applications for Diploma.—Percy A. Clarke, of Petersham, and J. E. Hansen, of Henty, applied for the issue of diplomas of membership. The applications were granted subject to the usual conditions.

Wages Board.—The Secretary reported that application had been made to the Industrial Arbitration Court for the constitution of a separate Board for employees engaged in or in connection with the dispensing or distribution of medicines, drugs, etc., and employed by Friendly Societies, Institutes, and Dispensaries

Associations of New South Wales and Industrial Union of Employers. It was resolved on a motion by Mr. Goldrick, seconded by Mr. Short, that the President and Secretary should act as the Society's representatives in connection with this matter.

Dispensing for Repatriated Soldiers.—The Secretary reported that a conference had been held between representatives of this Society, the Association of Master Pharmacists and Dr. Benjafield, acting on behalf of the Repatriation Department, at the office of the Federal Solicitor-General. The various alterations in the agreement were accepted by the Government, and instead of binding the Society and the Association, it was decided that each pharmacist enter upon a special agreement direct with the Federal Government, and that the Society and the Association would do their utmost to get every pharmacist in business to agree to and to sign the agreement form. The representatives of the Society and of the Association agreed to send a copy of the agreement, with the undertaking, to every pharmacist in business in New South Wales, asking that the same be signed and returned without delay. Mr. Archer proposed, and Mr. Gray seconded, a motion to the effect that the action be endorsed, and that the President be authorised to sign agreement on behalf of the Society.

Federal Journal Conference.—The Secretary reported that a conference of representatives of the New South Wales, Victorian and Queensland Pharmaceutical Societies had been held, together with representatives of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists and the P.D.L. Copies of the verbatim report had been sent to each of the delegates, and the condensed report of Mr. C. L. Butchers had been sent to all members of the Council. The Council discussed this matter in committee.

Mr. Wilson moved:—"That the report of the Federal Journal Conference, held at Sydney on September 15, 1919, be received and approved, and that the Council use every effort to give effect to the main principles in the said report to secure the establishment of a Federal Journal by January, 1920, but that there should be three representatives on the local Board of Directors of the company, and in such States wherein these directors represent different organisations, the representative of the organisation with the largest membership shall be the chairman." After discussion this motion was carried.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, stating that as soon as an expression of opinion could be obtained from the different pharmaceutical societies in conference re the establishment of a Federal Society, the Society would at once take steps to change its title.

The Secretary reported that a conference had been held between the representativs of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and the representatives of the Queensland and New South Wales Societies. Mr. R. Lenehan, of Queensland, strongly urged that the name of the Victorian Society should be changed, and that it should abandon the title of "Australasia," and revert to its old title of "Victoria." Mr. A. R. Bailey admitted that the Victorian Society was not an Australasian Society, and that they were, in fact, the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria; but as the alteration would be a very expensive one, and would cost over £100, he could not see his way to recommend the Council to alter the name at present, but would bring the matter up at the next Pharmaceutical Conference. The report was received.

New Member of Council.—The Secretary reported that the vacancy on the Council owing to the resignation of Mr. T. Hislop Dick had not yet been filled. Mr. Short proposed, and Mr. Wilson seconded—"That Mr. Gayfer, of Summer Hill, be elected to fill the vacancy." Carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on October 9.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. R. Bailey) in the chair, and Messrs. Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver and Jewkes. Apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 745 to 815, were read, and, together with inward correspondence, comprised the following:—

Una E. Hutchinson applying for further leave under her indentures on account of illness. An extension of three months was granted, subject to the time being made up at the end of the indenture.

Condy and Mitchell Ltd., forwarding samples of Condy's Crystals for the purpose of analysis in order to prove their contention that the article was non-poisonous. Resolved that the sample be submitted to the Government Analyst.

A. Menes, Camperdown, asking if a preparation containing Bichromate of Potash came within the scope of the Poisons Act. To be informed that the article was not a scheduled poison, but that if, as stated in the letter, it was intended to be put on the market as a household disinfectant, care should be taken to see that the purchasers were sufficiently warned regarding its dangerous nature.

Annie Hopcroft, applying for an exemption from the Intermediate Examination in Botany on the grounds that she had obtained first-class honours in this subject at the Senior Public Examination of the Melbourne University. She submitted her science note books in support of her application. Resolved that the application be granted subject to the compulsory lectures being attended.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants, having passed the Victorian Final Qualifying Examination, were registered:—Alexander Ellery Bell, William Simpson Rankin, William Berkley, Frederick Matthew Stevens, Vernon Clement Savage, Keith Francis Gardiner and Arthur Johann Broberg.

Isidor R. Gitlin applied for registration as the holder of a diploma issued by the University

of the State of New York. He submitted documentary evidence regarding the passing of a satisfactory Preliminary Examination at the Russian Government Gymnasium in the City of Minsk; four years' service as an apprentice in New York; attendance at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy covering a period of two years, and registration as a pharmacist in the State of New York. Certificates were also furnished from two New South Wales pharmacists regarding the applicant's character and competency as a pharmacist. Mr. Gitlin attended personally in support of his application. He stated that he was born in Lithuania, and emigrated to America when 18 years of age. He had been resident in Australia for nearly two years, and during that time had been engaged in pharmacy for 22 months. His present age was 26. In reply to Mr. Fleay, the applicant said that he had not yet become naturalised, because the law required him to be resident in Australia at least two years before his application could be dealt with. He knew of no reason why naturalisation papers should not be issued to him. The applicant, after answering a number of questions put to him by the President and members of the Board, retired. It was then resolved that, subject to naturalisation papers being issued, Mr. Gitlin be admitted to the Final Examination. The President said that the Board was quite satisfied regarding the applicant's competency, but felt that it should not, as a matter of policy, extend any recognition to any person who was not an Australian subject.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—Raymond F. Phillips to J. W. O. Smith, North Carlton; Isabel J. Agnew to Francis Longmore, Melbourne; Kathleen Dorothy Young to P. M. Hendry, Brighton; Jack H. McRoberts to T. E. Turner, Auburn.

Indentures Transferred.—Dorothy F. Ariell, from George Francis to J. C. Pickford; Frederick Barker, from F. R. Tyler to A. A. Lord.

Indentures Cancelled.—The indenture of Rosa M. McGinnis to S. A. Burrows was cancelled by mutual consent.

Enrolment of Managers.—H. J. Massey, manager for T. A. C. Sayle, Sandringham; A. E. Serpell, temporary manager for J. Bristow, Melbourne; F. R. Amery, manager for W. M. Jewkes, Newmarket.

Exemption Certificates.—The following applicants, having furnished satisfactory certificates, were exempted from the Preliminary Examination:—Cyril R. Cooke, Harold A. P. Ankerson, Kathleen Dorothy Young and Jack Ray.

Erasure of Names.—The names of the following deceased pharmacists were erased from the Register:—Charles Edward Hirst, Fitzroy (died September 12, 1919), and William Albert Ross, Richmond (died September 17, 1919). The death of Harry Leigh Atkinson, chemist's assistant, 2 Princes-street, Newmarket, was reported as having occurred on September 16, 1919.

Poisons Licenses.—The license held by W. S. Barke, Lakes Entrance, was transferred to Leslie F. Freeman.

Police Reports.—Two deaths were reported from strychnine poisoning; also a case of attempted suicide from arsenic, which was kept in the house for the purpose of destroying ants.

War Service Application.—An application was received from a pharmaceutical student who had returned from war service in Palestine. The applicant asked whether some concession in the Intermediate Examination could not be made. It was resolved to reply that the Board regretted being unable to grant the request in consequence of the low marks obtained by the applicant on the four occasions on which he sat for the examination, and the fact that he had not attempted to pass since December, 1908.

Report of Prosecution.—The Registrar reported that J. Wilson, an unregistered chemist, had been fined £10, with £3/7/- costs, for breaches of the Poisons Act and Medical Act, Part III.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Gulliver) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance of £78/14/8. Accounts totalling £47/7/6 were passed for payment. Before adjourning, Mr. Fleay said he would like to congratulate the Registrar on the compliment which had been paid to him by the Interstate Conference in selecting him for the important position of first editor of the new Federal Journal. The President said he had much pleasure in conveying the Board's congratulations to Mr. Butchers. The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

Victorian Division.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 15.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. B. Taylor), and Messrs. Bailey, Cossar, Champion, Francis, A. L. Jones, Kernot, Lee, Leete, Owen and Pickford.

Correspondence.—The president read a letter he had received from Mr. J. K. Wilson, president of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists, referring to the able, cheerful and courteous manner in which the secretary had carried out his duties in connection with the Federal Journal Conference. The fact that he devoted a considerable portion of his holiday to matters arising out of the conference reflected the greatest credit upon him. Mr. Bailey said he could endorse every word in Mr. Wilson's letter. Unless Mr. Butchers had had a thorough grasp of the subject in all its details, the conference could never have concluded its work so expeditiously and with such unanimity. It was resolved that the president should acknowledge the letter on behalf of the Council, and thank Mr. Wilson for the cordial good wishes towards the Society expressed by him.

Mr. J. H. Beyer, hon. secretary of the College Dance Committee, stating that there was a credit balance after paying expenses, and the committee would be pleased to hand this over to the Benevolent Fund. Resolved that the donation be accepted with thanks.

Several pharmacists wrote for particulars re the scheme for dispensing for repatriated soldiers.

To be informed that all the necessary information was published in the July issue of the *Journal*.

Dr. J. H. Cumpston wrote inviting the Council and members of the Society to visit the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories at Royal Park. Resolved that the offer be accepted with thanks, and that the inspection be arranged for Wednesday, October 29, at 2.45 p.m.

Defence Department, notifying that the restriction on the sale of phosphorus under the War Precautions Regulations had been repealed, as requested.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey, solicitor, advising the Society to protect itself by insurance against accident, and the negligence or neglect of its servants or agents. The president said that a policy for £2000 had been taken out with the Melbourne Fire Office.

Mr. H. Symonds, chemist, Bright, pointing out that there was an opening for a returned soldier pharmacist to commence business at Myrtleford.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, notifying unanimous acceptance of Federal Journal scheme, and stating that the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist* had accepted notice to terminate the existing contract as from December 31, 1919. So far as South Australia was concerned, the Federal Journal scheme could be gone on with at once.

Mr. T. A. Wild, Ararat, wrote forwarding £3/3/- to the College Extension Fund.

Mr. Axel Jermstad, a Norwegian pharmacist, wrote thanking the Council for the information forwarded re production of opium in Australia, and stating that he would be pleased to forward a contribution on the lines suggested to the *Journal*.

Election of New Members.—Full member: George M. J. Cole, Moonee Ponds. Associate members: Stanley M. Nye, Upper Hawthorn; Vernon C. Savage, Sandringham, and Alexander E. Bell, Murrumbeena.

College Staff, 1920.—This matter was further considered, but, pending the receipt of a cablegram from a gentleman the Council had approached, it was decided to defer filling the vacancy caused by Dr. Plowman's retirement until the next meeting.

Federal Journal Conference.—Mr. Bailey submitted the report of the Sydney Conference, which was adopted without amendment. A resolution was carried authorising the sale and transfer of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* to the new company on the terms set out in the report. Mr. A. R. Bailey was nominated as the Society's representative on the local Journal Board. It was resolved to write to the presidents of the New South Wales Society, Master Pharmacists' Association, and the P.D.L., thanking them for their hospitality and courtesy extended to the Victorian delegates during their stay in Sydney.

Health Bill.—This measure was considered, and the secretary was instructed to watch its progress through Parliament.

Propriety in Advertising.—Mr. A. L. Jones reported the action which had been taken by the M.C.C. relative to objectionable advertising. As the result of representations made an assurance was received from the proprietors of "Aspro" that the advertisement complained of would not be repeated.

Society's Title.—Mr. Bailey reported having attended a conference in Sydney, at which this subject was discussed. There was undoubtedly a strong feeling that the present title should be altered, and the Council could not afford to ignore the representations which had been made on the subject. There was a likelihood that the Articles of Association would have to be amended if the proposed amalgamation scheme was adopted, and this might provide an opportunity of dealing with the title. Mr. Bailey said he had promised Mr. Lenehan that he would report the conversation he had had to the Council. Mr. Pickford said he was quite prepared to abide by the decision of the conference. If there was to be no Federal Society, let them go back to "Victoria." Mr. Owen said he was still opposed to making two bites at the title. It was quite possible that a Federal Society would adopt an entirely new title. As soon as there was finality on this point, the Council would act immediately. In the meantime, it had made the position clear by offering to add the words, "Victorian Division," to its title.

General.—The secretary reported that the medical class now numbered 109 students, and that the work was proceeding satisfactorily under the lecturer, Mr. B. L. Stanton.

The hon. librarian (Mr. Lee) acknowledged the receipt of the following donations to the library:—"Medical Botany," 2 vols., containing 260 coloured plates, from Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. "The Lepidoptera of Broken Hill," Parts 1 to 3, being reprints of papers read by Mr. Oswald B. Lowes, pharmacist, of Broken Hill, before the Royal Society of New South Wales.

The hon. treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, showing Dr. balance of £284/7/10. Accounts totalling £284 16/10 were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The committee met at the College of Pharmacy on October 14.

Present.—Mr. J. W. Cochran (in the chair), and Messrs. Hughes, Garrick, Attwood, Sayle, Stranks, Hadden, Wheeler and Wallis.

Apology for non-attendance from Mr. A. L. Jones.

Amalgamation Scheme.—This was fully discussed. Several points, concerning which some doubt existed, were explained, and it was decided to convene the joint committee of the M.C.A. and the Pharmaceutical Society at an early date to finalise the scheme, with a view of submitting it for approval to the members of the two bodies concerned.

Federal Journal Conference.—The chairman read the official report of the Sydney conference, and expressed his gratification that the proposal was now likely to receive early

approval on the part of all the States. It was resolved that Mr. Cochran be nominated for appointment as a member of the new publishing company as the M.C.A. representative.

General.—Some discussion took place in reference to the varying prices charged by wholesale houses to different purchasers, but no action was taken. The question of keeping a register at the College of assistants open for employment was also considered, but the general opinion was expressed that the present system was the most satisfactory to all concerned.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. C. WALLIS, Hon. Sec.

NORTHERN SECTION.

The usual monthly meeting was held at the London Cafe on Tuesday evening, October 14.

Present.—Messrs. Ackary (Chairman), Bartleman, Black, Garrick, Loughnan, Taylor and Stranks.

Mr. Burrows, who had been elected secretary at the annual meeting, intimated that he was unable to accept the position owing to his joining the city section. Mr. Burrows' decision to sever his connection with the Northern Branch was received with expressions of regret from the members present. Upon the motion of Mr. Ackary, seconded by Mr. Bartleman, Messrs. Loughnan and Garrick were elected joint secretaries.

Hours of Closing.—Mr. Garrick moved that the hours of closing on holidays be from 12 to 6.30 p.m. Seconded by Mr. Loughnan. It was also decided to observe the same hours on Sundays.

C. T. LOUGHNAN, Hon. Sec.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Meeting held October 9, 1919.

Attendance.—The President (Mr. Park), Messrs. Lenehan, W. R. Colledge, W. F. S. Fox, J. C. Minnis, H. I. C. Dent, and the Registrar.

Acknowledgment of Congratulations.—Hon. J. Huxham, Minister for Public Instruction, wrote thanking the Board for its letter of congratulation on his appointment to his new office.

In Lieu of Preliminary Examination.—Mr. Roy H. Sherrington presented certain examination results and other documents, which were accepted by the Board, under the special circumstances obtaining in his case, in lieu of the preliminary examination, on the motion of Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Minnis.

In Lieu of Intermediate Examination.—Mr. H. W. Irwin wrote asking that his pass in the College mid-term examination be accepted in lieu of the intermediate examination.—Granted.

Re Continuation of Apprenticeship.—Mr. Nicholls, Townsville, wrote asking what the procedure is in the case of his apprentice, who had enlisted after serving a portion of his indenture and had now recommenced them. The Registrar had replied that the indentures must be returned for endorsement, that a fifth schedule must be filled in by the master stating the period already served, and that the master must supply a declaration stating the date when the apprentice returned to service. Resolved that the Registrar's letter be endorsed.

Non-Attendance at College Under By-Law 50.—In reply to a letter from the Registrar, Mr. Eric O'Shea, serving articles of apprenticeship with Mr. J. Wilkinson, explained his reason for non-attendance at classes. Resolved that he be informed that he must attend classes for a similar period after apprenticeship.

Registration of Articles of Apprenticeship.—The following were directed to be registered:—William Andrew Gordon to Mr. W. A. Noble, Toowoomba; Phillip Paul Gavin Carroll to P. T. Carroll, Red Hill, Brisbane.

Registration.—Mr. John Austin Toplis, having conformed to all the by-laws of the Board, was directed to be registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in Queensland.

Re Issue of Diploma.—Mr. Alex. Forbes, South Brisbane, applied to have a diploma reissued to him, as his original diploma had been destroyed by exposure. Resolved that the request be granted, but that the President and Registrar must confer with the Board's solicitor to discuss the conditions under which it could be issued.

Transfer of Business.—Mr. W. B. MacDonald, solicitor, of Hughenden, wired to the Registrar, seeking an extension of time for the transfer of the business in Hughenden owned by Mr. C. J. E. Touzeau. After consulting with the President, he had replied that another month would be allowed. The President's action was endorsed. Mr. MacDonald had written later saying that the business in question had been transferred to Mr. Evan James, a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and that his client would be pleased to sign any special form of transfer in connection therewith which might be required under the Pharmacy Act of 1917. Resolved on the motion of Mr. Lenehan, seconded by Mr. Minnis, that Mr. MacDonald be requested to supply the Board with a copy of the sale contract as evidence of the transfer.

Re Erasure of the Name of Alfred Lewis Simpson from the Register.—Mr. A. L. Simpson wrote requesting that his name be restored to the register, and gave reasons why that should be done. Also, if this could not be done immediately, what was the earliest period when restoration could be effected. Resolved that the Board could not entertain his request for re-registration, and that he be referred to Sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Pharmacy Act of 1917.

Application to Carry On.—Mrs. Lucy Heuer, executrix of the late Geo. Heuer, sought permission to carry on the business of her late husband under the management of R. De V. O'Reilly. Resolved that the request be granted.

Re Course in Pharmacy in the Medical School, Sydney University.—In reply to the Registrar's letter, Mr. W. R. Cadden gave particulars of the

course, to enable the Board's Standing Committee on Poisons Regulations to discuss the matter with the Commissioner of Public Health. A letter of thanks was directed to be sent to Mr. Cadden.

Application to Sit for the Final Examination.—Mr. A. L. S. Carpenter sought permission to present himself for the Board's final examination in terms of the previous correspondence with the Board, as it was impossible to have the fifth schedule filled, owing to the death of one of the persons with whom he had served his apprenticeship. Resolved that the request be granted.

Registration of Managers.—The following managers were registered:—Mr. W. R. Dodds to Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Ipswich; Mr. R. De V. O'Reilly to Executrix of the late G. Heuer, of Toowoomba.

Financial Statement for the Month Ending September 30, 1919.—This was presented by the Treasurer, and the accounts for the month were passed for payment.

Final Examination.—The date of the final examination was fixed to commence on November 17. The following examiners were appointed:—

Chemistry, Messrs. Chater and Forbes.
Materia Medica, Mr. H. I. C. Dent.
Botany, Mr. J. Lunn.
Pharmacy Theory, Mr. D. J. Clarke.
Pharmacy, Galenical, Mr. J. C. Minnis.
Dispensing, Messrs. Park and Fox.

Poisons Regulations.—The President gave a resume of an interview with the Board's solicitor (Mr. R. McNab), and with Mr. C. Stumm, K.C., who were asked to advise the Board in terms of the resolution passed at the special meeting held on September 30. He said that Council had not submitted a report yet, but would do so at the earliest date possible. He also gave a precis of an interview with the Chief Inspector, who had charge of the regulations.

Appointment of a Special Standing Committee.—The President, the Registrar, and Messrs. Dent and Minnis were appointed a standing committee to deal with the regulations.

Meeting terminated.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Council Meeting held September 18, 1919.

Attendance.—Messrs. H. I. C. Dent, Alex. Forbes, R. C. Park, T. J. Rutter, G. J. Mackay and T. J. F. Costin. Leave of absence was granted to the President (Mr. Robt. Lenehan), and Messrs. Davies, Lunn and D. J. Clarke. Mr. Dent was voted to the chair.

Letters Inward.—Mr. T. E. Hall, Ipswich, saying that the advertisement in the Queensland *Times* was not intended to convey the meaning read into it by the complainants. Furthermore, it had been withdrawn in June last.

Mr. J. Claude Henderson, Deputy Comptroller, Department of Repatriation, asking for six copies of the circular issued to members dealing with dispensing medicines for returned soldiers.

Mr. C. V. Armati, asking the Secretary to price a prescription under agreement with the Department of Repatriation. Mr. Dent had kindly undertaken this.

Secretary, King and Empire Alliance, dealing with a proposed organisation campaign. It was decided to leave this correspondence on the table for a month, and that on return of the President the Society's connection with this body should be reviewed.

Mr. T. A. Crozier, seeking information on declaration of drugs on the label. It was pointed out by the Chairman that several members are offending in declaring certain synonyms on labels in place of the name stipulated in the regulations. It was resolved to issue a circular to members calling attention to this offence.

Mr. A. E. Molesworth, dealing with his election as member.

Nomination.—William Rowan Dodds, Ipswich.

Election of New Members.—Archie Black McLean, Brisbane, and Ursula Mary Wilson, Esk.

Financial Statement.—This was presented by Mr. Forbes, and several payments were authorised.

Poisons Regulations.—The Secretary gave a resume of what transpired at a conference with the officers of the Department of Public Health, representatives of the Council and other interested persons on the Poisons Regulations. The Council's representatives suggested elimination of Regulation 4, and recommended the addition of a third proviso to Regulation 2, as follows:—

"Provided further that a *bona fide* paid assistant of a pharmaceutical chemist has not less than seven years' experience in dispensing and selling poisons prior to the date of the regulations, and acting under the direction and personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, may dispense or sell any such poisons on the said chemist's premises, and on behalf of such chemist."

Regulation 12.—The Council's representatives made out a strong case in favour of the time-honoured label having black letters on a red ground.

Regulation 20.—Recommended omission, as it is adequately covered by Regulation 13.

Regulations 25 and 29.—Recommended deletion, as of no importance.

The Council's representatives protested strongly against the inclusion of any regulations governing prescribing and dispensing medicines, as these functions of medical men and pharmaceutical chemists are adequately covered by the Medical Act and the Pharmacy Act. Certain reservations were deemed necessary in dealing with the regulations on hypnotic drugs. Mr. Park attended the deputation to represent the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Forbes claimed that the Council's representatives should not have made any compromise on the hypnotic sections, as he considered the regulations should not deal in any way with prescribing and dispensing. This view did not receive the support of Messrs. Park or Mackay.

It was resolved that the Council's representatives, viz., the President, the Secretary and Mr. Mackay, should constitute a standing committee

to represent the Council on the revision of the Poisons Regulations.

Wholesale Houses and the Sale of Proprietary Lines.—It was reported that various prices had been quoted to retailers on a certain line on the same day by a wholesale house in Brisbane. The action of this firm was strongly resented. It was resolved that a joint meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the Brisbane Chemists' Association should be called on Wednesday next, September 24, at 7.30 p.m. Object: To discuss the cutting of prices of proprietary articles.

Visitor.—Mr. C. Ridgley attended the meeting as a visitor. A motion conveying the appreciation of Mr. Ridgley's attendance was passed.

Meeting terminated.

College of Pharmacy.

Committee meeting held October 9, 1919.

Attendance.—The Chairman (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. R. Lenehan, H. I. C. Dent, H. E. Crease, J. C. Minnis, J. P. Davies, J. Lunn, and the Secretary.

Letters Inward.—Mr. E. N. Symons, enclosing a cheque for £5/5/- towards the College prize fund, for which the thanks of the Committee was gratefully tendered.

Editor *Chemist and Druggist,* enclosing sketch of orthosiphon stamineus. The thanks of the committee had already been tendered. It was resolved that the appreciation of the donation should be recorded in the minutes.

Messrs. Taylor and Colledge, donating a fine specimen of Cinchona succirubra bark. Resolved that the committee's appreciation of the gift should be recorded in the minutes.

Financial Statement.—The Treasurer tendered the financial statement for the month of September, and the payments for the month were sanctioned.

Date of Closing College.—It was resolved that the term-ending examination should begin on October 27; the examination to be both written and oral.

Appointment of Examiners.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed examiners:—Chemistry, Messrs. Forbes and Chater; Materia Medica, Mr. H. I. C. Dent; Botany, Mr. J. Lunn; Pharmacy, Theory, Mr. D. J. Clarke; Pharmacy, Galenical, Messrs. Minnis and Davies; Dispensing, Messrs. Fox and Davies. The Director to collaborate with all the above.

The following resolutions were carried:—

1. That a report on the progress of all candidates be supplied to the examiners by the Director.
2. That both a junior and senior standard be set.
3. That a meeting of examiners be convened on Monday, October 13.
4. That a sum be set apart for payment of examiners.

Donation by Mr. E. G. Holmes.—Resolved that the thanks of the committee be accorded to Mr. Holmes for the books presented to the College library by Mr. Holmes.

Housing the College.—The Chairman said that the time had arrived when the committee must take in hand some scheme for re-housing the College. The Secretary and himself had waited on the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction, who, with the Under Secretary, had received them most sympathetically. Suggestions were made to the Minister by them, which, in his opinion, could not be brought into operation for some time. The Minister suggested several ways in which he could assist the committee. Meanwhile, as he was aware, the College premises are too congested, he suggested that the committee should write to him giving him an approximate estimation of the space required, and he would enquire into the possibility of finding temporary accommodation.

The Chairman went on to say that he had instructed an architect to make a rough plan and an estimate of cost of a suitable building. This would amount to £5000. The question of a site was one for the committee to seriously consider. Two factors militated against a central site. First, the high cost of land in the city, and second, the noise caused by traffic, which is even now a serious matter. As several positions were suggested, he said he would examine them and report at the next meeting. He said that the financing of the scheme would necessitate calling on chemists throughout the State and dipping their hands in their pockets, but he was confident that it could be worked out. He asked members of the committee to think out the matter seriously, and to come prepared to the next meeting to discuss it.

Meeting terminated.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

Report of meeting held on October 2, 1919:

Present.—Messrs. E. F. Gryst (President), R. O. Fox, M. C. Moore, W. H. Porter, A. E. Hustler, H. V. Moore and Registrar. Apology from Mr. J. W. Snook.

Correspondence.—From A. H. Rhymer, Hawker, asking for permission for his son to sit for Inorganic Chemistry at Quorn, under the supervision of Mr. Cobbin. Request granted, subject to Mr. Cobbin being willing to supervise.

From W. G. Sutton, asking if an Indian Certificate would be considered in lieu of examination in this State. Resolved to inform Mr. Sutton that this Board has no reciprocity with India.

From T. P. Conry, enquiring if the Board now held a modified examination. Resolved to inform writer that he would have to take full examination, as the modified examination was only set for those apprenticed before the passing of the 1891 Act.

November Examinations.—Registrar requested to make necessary arrangements for November examinations, commencing on Tuesday, November 11. Examiners and supervisors were appointed.

Preliminary Examination.—Registrar reported that Rev. E. H. Bleby has consented to act as examiner.

Special Board Meeting.—Resolved to call a special meeting for third Thursday in November to consider examination results.

Indentures.—Registrar reported the following: —F. L. Daniel to S. H. McMillan, completed; Marjorie Sim to E. S. Cooper, for registration.

The meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Report of Council Meeting held October 2, 1919:—

Present.—Mr. M. C. Moore (in chair), Messrs. Gryst, Porter, Hustler, Guenther, Fox and Assistant Secretary H. V. Moore and Secretary O. H. Walter. Apology received from Mr. J. W. Snook.

Correspondence.—From Mr. P. M. Wells, tendering resignation as a member, owing to going out of business as a pharmacist.

From University, regretting inability to make allowance on fees, Botany Class.

From the proprietors of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,* accepting notification that the Society would cease to subscribe after December 31, 1919.

Presentation from Faulding and Co.—Mr. E. F. Gryst moved, and Mr. R. E. Guenther seconded: "That the thanks of Council be conveyed to Messrs. Faulding and Co. for presentation of set of chemical apparatus." Carried.

Employment Register.—Secretary called attention to the fact that he is frequently approached with the idea of notifying prospective students of employers requiring apprentices, assistants, etc., and vice versa. Resolved that Secretary be requested to open a register, and the fact be notified in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* and the *Chemist and Druggist.*

Conference re Journal of Pharmacy.—Secretary read the official summary of proceedings of the Federal Journal Conference. After discussion, Mr. Porter moved, and Mr. Gryst seconded: "That the Council accept the recommendation of the Conference." Carried unanimously.

Amalgamation of Pharmaceutical Organisations.—Secretary presented a preliminary report (vide page 498) on the matter, with the object of bringing same before Council in definite shape. After discussion, Mr. Gryst moved, and Mr. Hustler seconded: "That Secretary be asked to supply a copy to each member of the Council and R.C.D.A., so that the suggestions might be discussed at a later meeting." Carried.

Thanks to Secretary.—Mr. Porter moved, and Mr. Fox seconded: "That the thanks of Council be tendered to Secretary for time and thought put into the matter." Carried unanimously.

Medal Competition.—Appreciation was expressed at the exercises set by Messrs. H. V. Moore and Hustler, but it was resolved to make Ferri et Quininæ Citras 30 grammes instead of 150 grammes.

Honor Roll.—A lengthy discussion took place on this matter, and it was resolved to leave same in hands of the President to finalise.

Bowling Match, Parkside B.C.—Mr. Guenther presented a request from the club to resume the annual match. Mr. Porter moved, Mr. Gryst seconded: "That the club be informed that the Society is unable to arrange a match this year." Carried.

Floral Decorations.—Mr. Porter called attention to the presence of floral decorations in the board-room, and it was resolved that Secretary convey to his sister, Miss Dulcie Walter, the Council's deep appreciation of her thoughtfulness in providing and arranging same.

The meeting adjourned.

Report on Scheme of Amalgamation of Pharmaceutical Organisations.

(Submitted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia by the Secretary, Mr. O. H. Walter.)

The only amalgamation, or rather, absorption, that can be finalised at present is the absorption of the R.C.D.A. by the Society. The P.D.L., being a registered company in Victoria, must remain a separate identity, as must the Pharmacy Board, until a new Act is brought in.

It would be necessary for the R.C.D.A. to pass a resolution in general meeting that the Association be wound up, and all assets and liabilities be handed over to the Society. Similarly, the Society, by resolution, could resolve to take over the assets and liabilities of the R.C.D.A. at a certain date. The Society would then appoint various Committees; the first Committee, say, could be appointed by the Council, and subsequent Committees at annual meeting. The Committees would be:—

(1) *Business Committee.*—To consist of eight members and a Chairman, who would be a member of the Council. This Committee would look after the interests of the retail trade, and organise and control selling of "Sonia" lines, or buying on co-operative basis. It would concern itself with wages boards, etc., and all matters concerning the interests of trading members.

(2) *Library and Educational.*—To consist of two members and a Chairman, to control the library, and keep same up to date by recommendation to Council to purchase necessary books. To recommend to Council from time to time methods for maintaining standard of education for those entering the profession.

(3) *Parliamentary and Legal.*—To consist of four members and a Chairman; to watch Acts of Parliament affecting the profession and legal actions against pharmacists in this or other States.

(4) *Social and Membership.*—To consist of four members and a Chairman; to devise and carry out means of improving the social usefulness of the Society, and bringing from time to time before non-members the advantages of membership.

General.—All Committees would have to receive the sanction of Council to carry out any

project other than routine business. Each Chairman of Committee would be a member of the Council, and would be the convener, and the Secretary would be attached to each Committee.

The above report is presented as a preliminary report only to bring the matter before the Council in definite shape, and is so presented, subject to revision, in case anything contained therein should be ultra vires after examination of the Deed of Incorporation of the Society, which I have not yet had time to examine closely.

OSCAR H. WALTER,
SECRETARY.

Retail Chemists' Defence Association.

Committee meeting held September 11, 1919.

Present.—Mr. W. Patterson (President) in the chair, Messrs. H. V. Moore, M. C. Moore, J. W. Snook, W. R. Males and Secretary.

Correspondence.—Letters were received from Mr. G. H. Boykett, acknowledging advice re appointment of Mr. Patterson as delegate to Employers' Federation. From Mr. C. L. Butchers, giving information to put before conference with B.M.A. re lodge dispensing. From Elliott Bros., advising re goods on order.

Early Closing.—Mr. E. Vernon Catford, Alberton, asked Association to consider earlier closing. Mr. H. V. Moore moved, and Mr. M. C. Moore seconded—"That letter be received, and Mr. Catford be informed that a referendum was taken some time ago, and the majority decided in favour of no alteration."

Trade Marks.—The Secretary was empowered to pay fees, £2/1/-, to register same.

Co-operative Buying Scheme.—The President introduced the matter of starting a scheme of co-operative buying. After some discussion, Mr. M. C. Moore moved, and Mr. W. R. Males seconded—"That the matter be deferred till next meeting."—Carried.

P.A.T.A. Representative.—Mr. M. C. Moore tendered his resignation as the Association representative owing to pressure of business. The resignation was accepted with regret, and Mr. H. V. Moore was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy.

Equipment for Handling Goods.—Mr. M. C. Moore moved, and Mr. W. R. Males seconded—"That the Secretary be empowered to purchase any requirements to facilitate handling goods."—Carried.

Secretary's Remuneration.—It was resolved that a commission be paid to the Secretary on all sales of Sonia goods.

Manufacture and Packing.—Mr. W. R. Males offered to do all manufacture and packing required of Sonia lines for three months from October 1, 1919, gratis. Mr. M. C. Moore moved, and Mr. J. W. Snook seconded—"That Mr. Males' offer be accepted with thanks, provided Mr. Males will accept some remuneration for his time, etc., and will render his account for same."—Carried.

Cash Sales.—The following resolution was carried on the motion of Mr. M. C. Moore, seconded by Mr. Males:—"That all sales be strictly cash in future, either with order or within three days of receipt of goods."

Soap Contract.—The Secretary was asked to provide particulars of same for next meeting.

Meeting then adjourned.

Report of Committee Meeting held on October 9, 1919:—

Present.—Mr. W. Patterson (President), in the chair; Messrs. R. E. Guenther, W. R. Males, M. C. Moore and Secretary. Apologies from Messrs. J. W. Snook, H. V. Moore and W. T. Magarey.

Arrears of Subscriptions.—Secretary reported that a large number of members had not paid their 1919 subscription. Resolved that notices be sent to those in arrears.

Conference with B.M.A. re Lodge Dispensing.—Secretary reported that delegates of the B.M.A. would like to meet our delegates at 8.30 p.m. that evening. The matter was left in the hands of the President to arrange.

Medical Bill.—The President called attention to the fact that the Bill was now before the Assembly, and suggested that the only matter of interest to pharmacists was Clause 34, reading thus:—

"34. No burial of a deceased person shall take place until—

(a) A person registered under this Act, or a person who had practised as a surgeon, physician, or medical practitioner in the State for a period of five years at least before the sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, has signed and given a certificate of the cause of death of such deceased person."

After discussion, Mr. M. C. Moore moved, and Mr. R. E. Guenther seconded: "That this Association suggests the following additional clause:—'No persons registered under this Act, and no persons who have practised as a surgeon, physician or medical practitioner, in the State for a period of five years at least before the sixth day of December, 1889, shall sign or give a certificate of the cause of death of any deceased person to whom he has dispensed medicine within forty-eight hours previous to the death of such deceased person.'"

P.A.T.A.—Resolved that present members be elected for ensuing year.

Finance.—Statement to date read and adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

If I were a Druggist

I would not ask customers when they were making a purchase if they needed articles that are commonly used together—for instance, a comb and brush. Instead, I would show the two articles together on a tray or in a basket with a sign reading: "And Here's Its Partner." In this way no matter which of the articles was purchased the card would naturally attract attention to the other.—FRANK H. MADISON, in *System*.

Western Australia.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The 290th meeting was held on September 4, 1919, at the Perth Technical School.

Present.—Messrs. George (President), Howling, Gulley, Lorman and Sagar. Apologies.—Messrs. Tilly and Parry.

Chemists' Fees Paid.—W. G. Wynne, H. S. Lee, A. R. Davis, R. D. Wreathall, H. G. Southee, A. Trouchet, G. C. Lovely, P. S. Bignell, R. Green, H. L. Longbottom, E. Coates and F. Southee.

Poison Licenses Granted.—Richardson & Co. (Broome Hill), H. N. White (Dwarda).

Apprenticeship Registered.—Ruth Jones to W. Wright (Midland Junction).

Early Closing.—A report was received that the Act was not being observed at Victoria Park. The registrar stated he had already advised the Chief Inspector, who promised to immediately take action in the matter.

The 291st meeting was held on October 2 at Perth Technical School.

Present.—Messrs. George (President), Tilly, Lorman and Parry. Apologies received from Messrs. Gulley, Howling and Sagar.

Chemists' Fees Paid.—Messrs. Glasscock, Mohr, Hawkins, Allan, Cooper, Lovely, Bingemann and Wyley.

Storekeepers' Licenses.—Keally (Williams), McGowen (Derby), Miles & Co. (Hedland and Marble Bar), Clark & Co. (Onslow), Richardson & Co. (Broome Hill), and Long & Co. (Roebourne).

Apprenticeship.—Leo. Vicchea to F. G. N. Chapman (Geraldton).

Examinations.—The Registrar was authorised to advertise the dates of the November examinations as follow:—Preliminary, November 17 to 20; Intermediate, November 14 to 27; Final, November 19 to 27.

Amendment of Act.—Draft Amending Bill submitted to the Minister and Commissioner of Public Health was approved.

Friendly Societies Validating Bill.—The Registrar stated that every effort was being made to secure an amendment in this Bill, to the effect that the members only of a friendly society should be supplied with medicine at the dispensary in question.

Medicated Wines.—In consequence of cases being reported of soldiers having obtained medicated wines after the statutory hours of closing of hotels and clubs, a circular was drawn up and circulated to every member of the Society. The action of the president in this matter was approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The Board met at Hobart on September 15.

Present.—Messrs. M. Rushton (President), W. B. Drake, H. T. Gould, J. T. Weaver, T. James, H. Sidwell, and the Registrar.

Minutes of meeting held on July 28 were confirmed. It was reported that the August meeting lapsed for the want of a quorum.

Alleged Contravention of Poisons Act.—Matters under this heading were further discussed.

Pharmacy Act.—Alleged contravention of this Act was also considered.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Re J. A. Toplis.—Reported all fees having been paid, his name had been restored to the register, and an annual licence had been issued to him, and a certificate of competency and identity had been forwarded to the Registrar at Brisbane. The action was confirmed.

Pharmacies at Devonport, Ulverstone and Latrobe.—A verbal report was received from the Police Department to the effect that these pharmacies are all being conducted by registered men.

Reciprocity with New Zealand.—An application was received for registration in Tasmania by virtue of the applicant's New Zealand registration. The Registrar was requested to write to the New Zealand Board, and say this Board, having received an application for registration, had deferred giving a decision until it ascertained if the applicant had passed the New Zealand final and qualifying examination, and calling his attention to the fact that the reciprocity agreement provided for the registration of applicants holding that qualification only.

Examinations.—A letter was received from the Victorian Pharmacy Board intimating that there was no intention of dispensing with Latin in the Preliminary Examination, and intimating that, in the event of such a decision being arrived at, this Board would be advised. The Registrar was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter.

Registration of Chemists of Great Britain.—A letter was received from the Victorian Board intimating that it had been decided not to make any protest at the present stage, but to await further particulars before deciding whether amending legislation in Victoria should be asked for. It was left to the President and Mr. Gould to cable a protest to England, such protest to be followed by a letter pointing out that the present action on the part of the British authorities was tantamount to legislating for all outlying parts of the Empire by reason of the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts of the various States, etc.

Brigadier-General Grimwade.—A letter of thanks was received for the Board's congratulations and expression of goodwill.

Health Department.—In connection with correspondence concerning the sale of herbs in

powder form, the Registrar was instructed to write to the Department, pointing out that if the goods were offered for sale, it must be done through registered pharmaceutical chemists only.

Alteration of Regulations.—A letter from the Chief Secretary was received covering several suggestions made by the Crown Solicitor for the amendment of the proposed regulations. The regulations in their altered form were approved.

Signature on Diploma.—Correspondence with the Victorian Registrar was tabled concerning the wording to be placed on the back of the diploma for the purpose of recording the signature. Resolved that the Registrar's suggestion be adopted, i.e.:—

"Signature of pharmaceutical chemist referred to in this diploma.

"....

"Signed before me this day of .

"....

"Registrar (or J.P., as the case may be)."

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £11/7/9 were passed for payment.

Peace Loan.—Resolved to take up £100 of the loan through the Commercial Bank of Australia on the terms offered, viz., 10 per cent. deposit, and the balance in 18 months, with 4 per cent. interest.

The meeting adjourned.

Optical News.

Registration of Opticians.

A deputation from the Ophthalmological Society of Victoria waited on the Chief Secretary on September 10, for the purpose of bringing to his notice the views of the medical profession in regard to the proposed Opticians' Registration Bill. Dr. J. A. O'Brien, Government Medical Officer, introduced the deputation.

Dr. E. L. Gault said that the deputation understood that the opticians put forward the argument that the proposed measure was in the public interest. He did not think that the views of the opticians would be accepted until the opinions of those who were regarded as the custodians of the public health had been obtained. Opticians complained of charlatans going about the country selling spectacles and damaging the eye-sight of the people. The public undoubtedly suffered in this way, but they also suffered from the operations of opticians, both skilled and unskilled, in the towns. The remedy was not to be obtained from opticians unless they were required to undergo a full medical course. The only person who should be licensed to treat the eye was a qualified medical practitioner. The public should be taught that they ran the same risk when they consulted an optician in regard to defective sight as when they consulted a pharmacist instead of a doctor in regard to a bodily disease. He hoped that Parliament would refuse to sanction any legislation which would have the effect of so misguiding the public. He and his colleagues had great respect for opticians as skilled, trained workmen. They could supply accurate spectacles. He was content to allow the law of competition to determine what profits they might make as tradesmen. In some cases, it was 400 per cent. But when they aspired to the status of professional men, they should be compelled to go through a complete course of medical study.

Dr. A. L. Kenny said they did not regard the optician as a man qualified to test sight. In the bill brought in by the late Mr. Murray, "sight testing" was defined as the practice of measuring the powers of vision by the employment of methods other than the use of drugs and the adaptation of lenses for aiding defective sight It was recognised by oculists all the world over that it was necessary to use drugs in diagnosing errors of refraction. By leaving out the use of drugs, the optician made himself unfitted to do the work of sight testing properly. The optician had no training in the use of drugs, nor a knowledge of the drugs. Nor had he any training in physiology. The eye was part of the human body, and must depend on the condition of that body. The optician did not seek training, and was therefore incompetent to test sight. No Government should give him a mark or sign or certificate implying that he was qualified. He was not competent to detect a disease of the eye. He was competent to make up the prescriptions given by a medical man trained in the treatment of eye diseases. He, like the pharmacist, was an auxiliary to the trained practitioner. It was stated that sight testing was simply a matter of elementary optics. There were cases in which an error of refraction could be corrected, but in which it would be most unwise to give the patients spectacles. In such a case there might be a disease of the kidneys. If the sufferer went to the optician and he gave him glasses, it would do harm.

Dr. H. Riddell Stanley, President of the Ophthalmological Society, stated that opticians had done more harm than good. He had been called upon to treat patients who had almost lost their sight through having been treated by opticians. With more encouragement, more harm would be done by them. The Chief Secretary asked whether these patients had come from reputable opticians. Dr. Stanley replied that that was so. He had had three or four cases of this kind during the past five years. He presumed that other oculists had had the same experience.

Dr. W. Kent Hughes said that opticians could test the sight of elderly people and order glasses, but when the eye was diseased, they could not detect it. They ordered glasses, and did harm by allowing the eyes to be used.

Dr. Kenny said they did not ask the Government to stop opticians treating patients, if the patients liked to take the risk, instead of going to a doctor. They had not asked that pharmacists should be prevented from treating people. Opticians were skilled tradesmen, but not trained medical practitioners. Even if the technical training were increased, they would not become competent to test sight.

The Chief Secretary suggested that the special board would enable the Government to look after opticians. They could not be touched at present. The public obtained a certain amount of satisfaction from opticians. If they cut out

sight testing, they would ruin the opticians' business. Dr. Kenny replied that they did not propose to stop the business, but they did not want the Government to certify that these men were competent to test sight. They could continue if the public knew that they were taking a risk. In reply to a question, he said that they would be satisfied if the clause dealing with sight testing were removed.

The Chief Secretary said that he had asked several questions because he wished to get down to the bedrock of their objections and to alter the bill to bring it into conformity with their beliefs. He wanted to give the public some protection, and he had told the opticians that he would like to hear the views of the medical profession. The question had not yet been before the Government. He would place their representations before the Cabinet when it was under consideration.

The deputation thanked the Minister and withdrew.

P. A. T. A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Protected list, from September 26, 1919 (complete list):—

Additions to List:—Aloni Asthma Medicated Papers (Y.R. Co.), Atkins' Quinine Wine Tonic (A.), Albodon Dental Cream (V.P.), Bacchus Marsh Malted Milk, Bonox (W.), Colorite Straw Hat Dye (B. Ltd.), Easol (M. & Co.), Gumlypta Preparations (G.G.), Hatoline Straw Hat Dye (S.M. Co.), Johnson & Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap, Kelsey's Cuticle Soap (G.W. Co.), Marking Ink (Evans' Australian), Mellins' Food (G. & Co.), Solomon's Influenza Mixture No. 1, S.S. White Tooth Paste (B. Ltd.), Thermofuge (P.D. Co.), Verdena Tooth Paste (M.K.C.), Vino Gattino (C.W. Ltd.), Vitazone Beauty Cream and Powder (V.), Williams' Irridesca Face Powder (L.).

Alterations of Prices:—Anti-pyo Dental Cream, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids, Fisher's Phospherine, Farina 1648 Goods, Johnson & Johnson's Synol Soap, Marne's Goo Goos, Mennen's Shaving Cream, Nazetha & Nazetha Pastilles, Pruno Pastilles, Valeria Tooth Paste, Valeria Eau de Cologne, Verdena Medicated Toilet Soap, Waterbury's Metabolised Cod Liver Oil, Williams' Holder Top Shaving Stick.

Removed from List:—Cholorodyne (Collis Browne's), Collarit, Dentor Tooth Paste (M.K.C.), Exzerma (F.), Harvie's Kill-Bug (A.), Ioform Soap (G.B. Co.), Loco Ointment (L. Co.), Rosene Remedies (B.C. Co.), Tucker's Gripe Water Compound, Vitafer (D. Bros.).

The following announcements are published as advertisements in the "List":—

"The Executive of the New South Wales Association of Master Pharmacists heartily indorse the policy of P.A.T.A. Council re window shows, and urge members to refuse to display lines not on P.A.T.A. list. Confine your advertising of other people's proprietaries to P.A.T.A. lines only.—John K. Wilson, President."

"Chemists are reminded that the P.A.T.A. minimum listed prices cover all transactions, including sales to doctors and nurses."

The P.A.T.A. Case in a Nut Shell.

Mr. L. Zions, Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Association of New South Wales, briefly states the P.A.T.A. case on the back cover of the September Price List in the following sentence:—

> "Just as it is bad for a country to have its labour or any part of its labour constantly employed at less than a fair wage, so must it be bad for a country to have its business or any part of its business constantly transacted at less than a fair profit."

A Humanitarian Policy.

From the inception of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales, it has been the policy of the Association to fix the prices of infants' and invalids' foods on a lower basis of profit than other commodities that are not regarded as absolute necessities to the poorer members of the community. To the credit of pharmacists, it may be said that they have acquiesced in the continuance of this policy ever since. The P.A.T.A. simply being an instrument to ensure fair profits is by reason of its attitude on this question in a much better position to justify its work than it would have been had infants' and invalids' foods been treated on an ordinary commercial basis without any regard to the humanitarian aspect of the case. In the September Price List, the Secretary (Mr. L. Zions) publishes an interesting note touching on this question. Mr. Zions writes:—

MARGINS ON PROTECTED LINES.

The manufacturers of the various proprietary lines listed in this book, in fixing the minimum prices below which their goods may not be resold, have been actuated by a desire to specify such prices as will allow distributors a reasonable margin of profit on their transactions in such articles.

In arriving at a fair minimum retailing price, those manufacturers have first taken the laid-down cost to the retailer (based on his purchasing in ordinary quantities), and to that have endeavoured to add sufficient margin to cover overhead expenses. The total of these has then been considered as the actual cost to the retailer.

As the manufacturers of these named and known individualised products are out in the open, competing with other similar wares, face to face, glovelessly, for the verdict of the public, and each manufacturer standing or falling by what the public itself finally says, the manufacturer is forced to fix such prices as will be reasonable. In his own interests he must not fix the minimum distributing figure too high.

Thus competition between manufacturers governs the selling prices to the ultimate consumer.

Therefore, retailers are reminded that, if on some listed lines, the profit margins do not appear as satisfactory as they would expect, they are the best which manufacturers can afford to allow in the circumstances.

The P.A.T.A. recognises that, after paying overhead expenses, actually a loss is now made on transactions in infants' and invalids' foods, but these lines are retained on the list on broad humanitarian principles, there being so many of the poorer members of the community for whom they are absolute necessities, and who would be deprived of same were even slight increases in price made. And in these circumstances the P.A.T.A. trusts that no retailer will cease stocking these particular lines, although unsatisfactory to handle.

Fixed Minimum Prices Suggested.

At the Victorian high prices enquiry, on October 13, Mr. A. F. Showers, managing director of Robert Ovens Pty. Ltd., in the course of his evidence, said that if the commission decided in favour of a fixed price for bread, there should also be a penalty against any baker who sold below that price. Asked to explain this proposal, witness said with fixed prices it was possible for a man, working his wife and family at non-union rates, to make the business of his competitors unprofitable until such time as he got possession of the field, when he started in to sell at the highest prices. If the maximum profit of the baker was fixed, protection should also be afforded him in the form of a minimum price against unjust competition. On this ground, he defended the "Cargear" system. It is gratifying to see that traders are gradually beginning to appreciate the necessity of standardised prices. When the Prices Regulations were first applied to infants' and invalids' foods, Victorian pharmacists placed a strong case before the commissioners for fixed minimum prices, but political expediency at the time caused the proposal to be shelved. It will be interesting to see what comment the present commission will have to make as regards the suggestion.

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Dental Board of Victoria was held on September 19.

Present.—The President (Mr. A. L. Elvins, J.P.), Mr. G. M. Allen, Lieut.-Colonel T. F. W. Hall, Dr. Lewis and Dr. Yule.

Quality of Local Dental Products.—The Board of Trade had written to the Board asking it to ascertain how the local products of dental alloys, solders and copper amalgam were regarded by the dental profession in respect to utility and quality, as to how they compared with the imported articles, and as to whether the demand for local products was likely to be maintained now that importations were again possible. The enquiry had been referred by the Board to the dental societies for their opinion.

The Australian College of Dentistry Alumni Society replied:—"The local products are useful and of fair average quality, but as to whether they are as good as the best imported products it is impossible to say without scientific tests. The question as to whether the demand for local products is likely to be maintained now that importations are again possible is a peculiar one, because the importation of these products has never been impossible. The cessation of war makes no difference to the situation except that the pre-war prices of the imported articles were lower than the present Australian ones. The Society is of the opinion that any further protection for these Australian products would be detrimental alike to the public and for the dental profession. Dental materials should compete in open market so that dentists can buy the best material without being hampered by duty, and so being forced to buy what may be an inferior article." A similar expression of opinion was received from the Odontological Society. It was decided that a copy of the letter from the Alumni Society should be sent to the Minister of Customs.

Students Express Confidence in Board.—The following letter was received from the soldier dental students:—"At a meeting of first-year soldier undergraduates, held at the Australian College of Dentistry on September 12, the following motion was carried unanimously:—'That this meeting of soldier students repudiates the statements contained in the letter to the *Age* of August 13, and feels convinced that the said letter did not emanate from any soldier at present studying at the College of Dentistry; further, that this meeting desires to place on record its appreciation of the concessions granted to returned soldiers by the Dental Board of Victoria, and the sympathetic help given them by the Registrar of the Board.' The meeting closed after charging me with the duty of placing these proceedings before the Board.—Yours, etc.

BEN CHALLEN.

Amending Dental Bill.—The Amending Dental Bill now before the House was under consideration of the Board, and it was unanimously resolved that the Board should take immediate action with a view to placing before the dentists, before the public and before Parliament their emphatic protest against the passing of the Bill.

The examiners for the forthcoming annual examinations were appointed.

The Board adjourned.

E. JOSKE, LL.B., Registrar.

National Dental Association of Australia.

VICTORIAN STATE DENTAL COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the State Dental Council was held on September 20 to consider the Amending Dental Bill, introduced into the Legislative Assembly with the object of "recording" certain persons who were under the age of 21 years when the 1910 Act was passed. There were present Mr. T. Obbinson (in the chair), Mr. Aird,

Mr. Allen, Mr. Baghel, Dr. Polack and Mr. Tuckfield. The members of the Council expressed themselves unanimously and emphatically in opposition to the Bill, and it was resolved to take action with a view to placing their views before the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Amending Dentists Bill.

A Bill to amend the *Medical Act* 1915 and for other purposes, brought in by Mr. Snowball and Mr. Purnell in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, came up for second reading discussion on September 18. Clause 2 reads:—

2. (1) Any person who had attained the age of seventeen years and who had not attained the age of twenty-one years on or before the fifteenth day of November One thousand nine hundred and ten and who had been solely engaged in the work of dental surgery or dentistry in Victoria continuously since the fifteenth day of November One thousand nine hundred and seven may on application within six months after the passing of this Act and on proof that he had been so engaged and on paying the prescribed fee be entitled to have his name recorded by the Dental Board of Victoria.

(2) No interruption in such occupation by any such person owing to his naval or military service or to occasional short periods of unemployment therein shall be deemed to affect the right to be so recorded.

Mr. Snowball moved the second reading of this Bill. He said: The object of this measure is to amend the provisions in the Medical Act relating to dentists and to remedy grievances under which men who have been practising dental surgery and dentistry since the passing of the Dental Act in 1910 have laboured. Section 13 of the Dental Act of 1910 provided for the recording, as dentists, of certain men who had been for a specified period prior to the passing of the Act practising dentistry or dental surgery. The section enabled all those who had been practising for a period of three years and over, and who had attained the age of 21, at the coming into operation of the Act, to be entitled to registration automatically. After the passing of the Act, it was found that there was a considerable number of men who had been practising for a very much longer period than three years as dentists who had not reached the age of 21. When they left school they had been apprenticed as dentists and dental surgeons to practising dentists and had been learning their particular profession. Some of them had paid heavy premiums. Unfortunately, when we dealt with this matter, these men were never brought under consideration.

Mr. Clough:- I know of one man who paid £1200 for a business.

Mr. Snowball: Some of them paid 200 guineas in premiums. No provision was made in the Act for these men at all. So far as can be ascertained there are thirty-two in that position, all of whom were 17 or 18 years of age at the time the Act was passed. I will give presently their period of service, and honorable members will see the grave injustice which is being done to them. Honorable members will realise that fixing 21 as the age of efficiency is an arbitrary selection. We know that in trades and industries men are proficient long before reaching that age, particularly in cases where they have been for some years undergoing training. These men had all been under training for three years at the time of the passing of the Act, some of them for five or six years, but, as I said, they had not reached the age of 21. We made this provision, cutting out all these men from recognition. They have been for years appealing to various Chief Secretaries by way of deputations, and have interviewed members, asking that some relief should be granted to them. After hearing their grievances, the Government said that apparently a good case had been made out, that inquiries would be made, and that they would see what could be done for them. The various Chief Secretaries, however, have always found themselves up against the Dental Board. That is the trouble. We are all affected by the same feeling. When safe in the saddle we do not think of others who are out of it. The Board say that there are sufficient dentists practising, and that they are not going to open the door to any more. The most bitter opponents of the men with whom the Bill is to deal are those dentists who got in by the same process. I have spoken to qualified dentists, and all of them feel that some consideration should be shown to these men who are at the mercy of the registered dentists. They have to make teeth for them at a wage that is not fixed by a Wages Board. Some of these men are pretty well advanced in life, have wives and families, and their highest wage is £3 a week. Some of them are left for weeks, sometimes for more than a month, in sole charge of the dental establishments. It cannot be said that these men are trying to get in by the back door. They have a just grievance. Our Act is the most severe in Australia in regard to registration. Students have to go through a four-years' course, and the training cannot be undertaken whilst a man is earning his living. In my own profession, a man can go through the course while earning his living. Under the Dental Act they have also to pass matriculation. Fancy asking men who, in 1910, had been five or six years in practice to pass matriculation and go through a four-years' course! To ask them to go through this course is practically to ask them to do the impossible. Let us be reasonable in dealing with these men. There are only thirty-three of them affected, as far as I can ascertain. Of that number, twenty-two enlisted for war service, and the others have been married for years and have families. Many of the men who enlisted served throughout the war and did dental work all the time. They did all kinds of dental work of the most intricate and delicate nature. They have returned now, and the only relief they can get from the Dental Board is that they must go to the University for a four-years' course. They are told that the University will remit half the fees, and that the Repatriation Department will pay the rest. They have to live in the meantime, and the dental course will occupy all their time for the four years. With great confidence I

recommend the Bill to the House, and I hope honorable members will give it a speedy passage.

Mr. Slater supported the Bill. The position these men were in to-day was an exceedingly unfortunate one. They had every qualification possessed by the men registered under the 1910 Act, except the qualification of age. They had been engaged in dental work for three years prior to the passing of that Act, but they were expressly excluded because they had not attained the age of twenty-one years at that time. In addition to that, the majority of the men served during the war. In many instances they served with the Dental Corps attached to the Australian army. In the dental units to which they were attached they were not asked to produce their University degrees or qualifications. It ill becomes the Dental Board to offer any opposition to this proposal. Of 967 recorded dentists, there are less than 200 who have passed a practical examination. It is from many of those who have not passed an examination that the severest criticism and opposition comes. The fact that these men have been continuously engaged in dentistry, and possess the qualification necessary under the Act of 1910, three years' service prior to the coming into operation of the Act, is sufficient reason for passing the Bill.

Mr. Clough: How many members of the Dental Board have passed an examination?

Mr. Slater: I am not prepared to say, but I know that there are on the Dental Board men who have not passed a practical or University examination. I have confidence in recommending the Bill to the House.

Major Baird (Chief Secretary): There are certain directions in which I am not at all satisfied with the Bill. It is essential that certain aspects of the measure should be considered by the Government before we pronounce upon it. It is only right that the Government should be able to examine the Bill before the House registers a decision on it. He moved that the debate be now adjourned.

Mr. Snowball protested. It was not fair for the Government to shelve the matter.

Mr. Slater said he would like an assurance trom the Chief Secretary that this measure will not be among the "slaughtered innocents" at the end of the session.

Major Baird: I cannot give that assurance.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

Little Talks on Oral Hygiene.

Dr. Geo. E. Payne Philpots has published the second number of his quarterly magazine under the above title. It is full of interesting information designed to further the movement towards National Dental Hygiene. Dr. C. E. Allen contributes a short article on the necessity of teeth conservation. He concludes by saying that only about 25 per cent. of masticating power is restored by the substitution of artificial teeth for natural teeth. Dr. Philpots' magazine should fulfil a useful purpose in educating parents on the importance of caring for the teeth of their children. From a national standpoint, the paper cannot be circulated too widely.

Legal.

Chinese Herbalists Heavily Fined.

At the City Court, Melbourne, on September 22, before Mr. E. Notley Moore, P.M., eight Chinese were charged under Section 17 of the Medical Act 1915 with "unlawfully pretending to be doctors."

The names of the defendants were:—Cecil Long, 10 Bourke-street, Melbourne; Florence Mie Kie, 460 Malvern-road, Prahran; Louey Linn, 24 Nicholson-street, Fitzroy; Chin S. Linn, 395 Swanston-street, Melbourne; Sam Quong, 285 Swanston-street, Melbourne; Poon Soon, 225 Exhibition-street, Melbourne; David Wing Kei, 423 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne; David Ing, 51 Victoria-street, Collingwood.

Mr. W. S. Doria conducted the cases for the prosecution. Mr. N. H. Sonenberg appeared for the three first-named defendants, and Mr. H. E. Starke and Mr. Ah Ket for the others.

The first case heard was that of Cecil Long, known as P. Y. Lee. Mr. Doria said that this prosecution was taken against the defendant for practising as a doctor, not being registered under the Medical Act. On a plate outside his place he displayed the words, "Chinese Doctor," after his name. A woman went to him, and he first of all treated her and gave her advice. He also used a stethoscope on her, and was, in fact, carrying on the business of a legally qualified medical practitioner. He asked the bench to inflict the full penalty.

Helen Frances Davidson, policewoman, stationed at Melbourne, said that on September 11, in company with Mrs. McLeod, she went to No. 10 Bourke-street, Melbourne. On the window she saw the words, "Chinese Doctor and Herbalist." She rang the bell, and the accused answered the door. She asked if the doctor was in. He replied, "Yes. Will you come this way?" and they were shown into a room. Accused said, "What's the matter?" Witness said, "My friend is ill, and has come for advice." Accused asked Mrs. McLeod her name and address, and wrote something in a book. He then put an instrument on her chest and heart, and then examined her eyes. He asked her if she slept well, if her appetite was good, and other questions in regard to her health. He said, "Your system is in a very bad condition. Your heart wants toning a little." Mrs. McLeod said, "What is the cause of that, Doctor?" He said, "Oh, nine out of every ten women are the same." He then said, "If you care to take my treatment you will be all right. The summer time is the best time to take my treatment." Mrs. McLeod asked him how much the treatment would cost, and he replied, "Two and a half guineas a month, and 7/6 for advice." The 7/6 was paid.

Mrs. McLeod, 426 Dorcas-street, South Melbourne, said that she had heard the evidence of the previous witness, and that it was true and correct.

Detective Piggott, stationed at Melbourne, said that, in company with Detective Davey, he visited No. 10 Bourke-street on September 12. He saw on the window the words, "Chinese Doctor," etc. On entering he saw the accused, who said,

"I am the doctor." Piggott said, "Are you a registered doctor?" He said, "No." Asked if he had any diplomas, he said, "No." He said that he got his experience from his father, Mr. Long, of Ballarat. He had never been in China. They then read over the warrant to him, and took him to the detective office.

Mr. Sonenberg asked the bench to consider all the circumstances of the case. Outside of his premises in Bourke-street, this man had written up all over the place, "Chinese Doctor and Herbalist." There was absolutely no pretence from the outset that this man was a registered medical practitioner. When Miss Davidson and Mrs. McLeod went into his place, never for a single moment did he pretend to be a doctor registered within the meaning of the Act. When they went there they knew perfectly well what his qualifications were, and there was no false pretence as to qualifications. He prescribed nothing, and, in fact, tried to put them off until the summertime. He submitted that the defendant was not guilty of the offence.

A fine of £25 was inflicted, with £2/5/6 costs.

The evidence was practically the same in each case. Miss Davidson and Mrs. McLeod visited each of the defendants, and the same procedure was gone through in each case. They were shown into a room, and Mrs. McLeod was asked the same questions in regard to her health, etc. The Chinese, as a rule, asked her to place her hand on a small red cushion while he felt her pulse, charged her for advice, and said that by taking his treatment she would be all right.

In the case of Wing Kei, Mr. Starke said that the prosecution apparently had been brought about by an angry woman, who had paid away £16/10/-, and had received no benefit. She thought that this was an excellent way of getting her money back without any risk to herself. If a heavy penalty were imposed, it would tend to encourage angry and foolish women, who had paid away their money to Chinese, to recover it by this method.

All of the defendants pleaded not guilty, and each was fined £25, with £2/5/6 costs.

What is a Grocery Business?

Application was made to the High Court on October 7 for special leave to appeal in a case in which an information against Bishop Bros., of Hawthorn-road, Caulfield, for not paying an employee the rate provided in the grocers' wages board determination, was dismissed by the local magistrates. The point in the case is whether an employer who sells some few articles which come within the category of groceries is by that brought under this determination. When an order to review the decision of the magistrates came before Mr. Justice Hood, he learned on inquiry from the magistrates that they had taken the view that the defendant was carrying on a ham and beef shop, and did not come under the grocers' board. He held that he should not disturb the magistrates' decision on that question of fact, there being evidence to support it, and dismissed the appeal. The High Court granted special leave to appeal, subject to an undertaking that the Crown, as appellant, would abide by any decision as to costs. It was stated that the matter would affect the operation of the Factories Act, as similar issues might arise with respect to other trades.

Sale of a Chemist's Business—Claim for Commission.

In the County Court, Melbourne, before Judge Wasley, on September 26, Gregory O'Donoghue, traveller on commission for the National Drug Co., 196 Russell-street, Melbourne, sued Harry Sutcliffe, pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 105 and 263 Johnston-street, Abbotsford, for commission on the sale of his two chemists' shops. The amount claimed was 2½ per cent. on £3000.

Mr. A. C. Morley, instructed by Mr. V. Wischer, appeared for defendant, and plaintiff was represented by Mr. Eager, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Fyfe.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Eager said that plaintiff was a traveller on commission in the employ of the National Drug Company, Melbourne. In the course of his business, he had occasion to visit chemists' shops. On about March 15, he called upon defendant, who was carrying on business as a chemist and druggist, and who had two shops in Johnston-street, Abbotsford. Defendant asked him if he knew anyone who would buy two shops, at the same time telling him to keep the matter quiet, as he did not want it known that it was his intention to sell. Defendant then gave plaintiff the figures of his turnover, and said that the price he wanted was £3000. Plaintiff suggested that he should ask £3500, remarking that he could always come down on his price, but could not very well increase on it. A few days later, plaintiff interviewed a Mr. Wallace, who subsequently became the buyer. Plaintiff was the first man to introduce the matter to Wallace, and having interviewed him, he 'phoned to defendant, who told him he could give full particulars to Wallace. Plaintiff gave Wallace a card of introduction to defendant. Negotiations took place between Wallace and defendant, and the latter subsequently purchased the two businesses for £3000.

The dispute arose from the fact that Wallace went to Duerdin and Sainsbury, a firm of wholesale druggists, to finance him. Duerdin and Sainsbury financed the purchaser to enable him to carry out the agreement, and Duerdin and Sainsbury claimed they were entitled to the commission. Duerdin and Sainsbury's man said to the plaintiff that he had no authority to make any offer on behalf of his firm, but he asked plaintiff if he would without prejudice accept £20 in settlement. Plaintiff said he would. Duerdin and Sainsbury's man said he thought he would be able to get the authority of his firm for the payment of this amount. In a further conversation, plaintiff was asked if he would accept £15, and he said he would not.

Plaintiff's case was that he procured the sale of the two businesses. The next position was that, being offered £15, he would not accept it. The final position was that defendant said to

plaintiff, "I know you sold the businesses, and would rather see you get the commission than Duerdin and Sainsbury."

Mr. Morley said the defence was that there was a contract between Sutcliffe and O'Donoghue, by which it was agreed, before Duerdin and Sainsbury entered into negotiations for the sale, that Duerdin and Sainsbury should conduct the negotiations, receive the commission, and pay plaintiff £20 if the sale price were £3500, or *pro rata* if the sale were effected for a smaller amount.

Gregory O'Donoghue, 196 Russell-street, Melbourne, said he was employed as a traveller, selling drugs on commission. He did not receive a salary. He knew the defendant. Defendant in March last was carrying on business as a chemist and druggist in two shops in Johnston-street, Abbotsford. He had had a conversation with defendant in reference to the proposed sale of his business some time in March last. Defendant, in the course of conversation, said, "I'm full up of this business. I feel as if I want a holiday." Defendant showed him the figures of his weekly takings for the previous twelve months. Witness said, "What do you want for your business?" Sutcliffe said, "£3000." Witness then said, "What about making it £3500." Sutcliffe agreed to make the price £3500, and also agreed that the commission should be 2½ per cent. He asked witness to try and find a buyer, but not to make it public, as he did not want the wholesale houses to know of the sale.

Witness interviewed Wallace, a chemist in North Melbourne, in about a fortnight's time, and placed the details before him. He said that he was a genuine buyer. Witness got authority from defendant to supply him with full particulars, and did so. He saw defendant the following week. Defendant said that Wallace had been down to see him, also adding, "Wallace told my brother he was going to see Duerdin and Sainsbury."

Witness went to Duerdin and Sainsbury's next day, and they told him that Wallace had been in to see them. He 'phoned Wallace, who asked for two or three days in which to decide, and asked him not to offer the businesses to anyone else until he had given his answer. Witness said he saw defendant practically every week. Sutcliffe asked him to go and see McDonald, of Duerdin and Sainsbury a few days after Wallace had been to see the shop.

After this he saw defendant, and told him of the conversation which had taken place. Defendant said, "Oh, well, £20 is not a bad day's work." I said, "No; not bad." He saw Wallace and defendant in defendant's shop on the Monday. Wallace said to him, "I have made an offer of £3000, and given him until 1 o'clock to refuse or accept. If he does not accept, I will have bought another business by half past two. He saw Wallace later in the afternoon. Wallace told him he had purchased the businesses for £3000. Later he saw defendant, who said, "I have got my money from Duerdin and Sainsbury, you can go and get yours. Be careful, I believe they are cutting it down to £15." Witness went to Duerdin and Sainsbury's, and again saw McDonald. He said to me, "Come along and see Mr. Howden." We went to Mr. Howden's office. McDonald said, "I think your amount is £15." Witness did not say anything in reply. Mr. Howden said that the matter had not been quite fixed up yet. The transfers had to be drawn up. Witness said he would come in again after the Easter holidays. Continuing, he said, "I then took legal advice, and————"

His Honour: Before we go any further, let me find out what the position is. Do I understand that you had entered into an agreement, and that because you had been advised that there was some legal flaw in it you tried to back out of it, because you thought you could get more? Did you try and repudiate the transaction because you thought it was not legally binding? If that is your case, I do not want to hear it, and I will not give you one penny more than you are entitled to by law. Get down out of the box and see if you can't come to some honourable agreement.

As no arrangement could be arrived at between the parties, the hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

Plaintiff continued: I saw defendant several times after this. On one occasion he said, "I know you sold the business." I said to him, "I want my commission," and he said he would see Duerdin and Sainsbury about it.

To Mr. Morley: White would have been able to finance the business if sufficient security were put up.

Mr. Morley: How did you come to see Duerdin and Sainsbury?

O'Donoghue: Defendant said to me, "I don't want any fuss over the commission. Go and see Duerdin and Sainsbury." I understood when I went there that they had some suggestion to make to me in regard to the commission. I had never sold a business before.

Mr. Morley: You say you had never sold a business before. Then do you ever remember saying to McDonald that you had been done out of your commission on businesses before?

O'Donoghue: I could not have done so, because I have never sold a business.

Mr. Morley: Will you swear that you did not say it?

O'Donoghue: I may have said it.

His Honour: Then if you did say it, it was a lie?

O'Donoghue: Yes.

Mr. Morley: Did McDonald say to you that you need not worry, Duerdin and Sainsbury would not treat anybody that way?

O'Donoghue: I have no recollection.

To Mr. Morley: I said that I would take £20 without prejudice. I would not like to say that McDonald asked me what I would like as my share of the commission. He suggested the sum of £20. McDonald never suggested anything about a *pro rata* payment if the business were sold for less than £3500.

His Honour: You said that you would accept £20. Tell me now, what is your justification for claiming £75.

O'Donoghue: I thought that as I had never sold a business before, they might be getting at

me. I had no experience; I had the business taken out of my hands.

His Honour: I have no sympathy with this sort of thing. A man goes into a thing and makes a business transaction with his eyes open, and then comes to the law because he thinks he can get out of it.

To Mr. Morley: It was about a month after this that the sale took place. After the sale, Sutcliffe told me that he had got his amount, and I went to Duerdin and Sainsbury. I went there intending to refuse any amount short of my full commission. I did not agree to receive £15. Mr. Howden said that he would have my cheque ready after the Easter holidays. On May 14 I received a letter from Duerdin and Sainsbury asking me to call for a cheque, as arranged. No amount was mentioned in this letter. I replied to this letter, saying, "Referring to your letter of 14th instant, I presume you refer to your offer of £20, which you wish me to accept without prejudice. As I obtained the purchaser, I do not see why you want my commission, and cannot recognise your offer."

To Mr. Morley: I will not deny that I told anyone that I could get £20. I do not remember saying that. I feel certain that I gave Sutcliffe the impression that I was satisfied with the offer of £20.

No evidence for the defence was called.

Mr. Morley said that the case was that O'Donoghue, being unable to carry the thing through, interviewed Duerdin and Sainsbury, and agreed that they should carry the business through, and that he would be content to receive £20 as his share of the commission. That arrangement constituted a new agreement between the three parties. Sutcliffe was not going to pay two commissions. The only reason that Duerdin and Sainsbury came into the business was to assist the buyer, so that he could fulfill his obligation. The most reasonable inference was that Wallace would never have bought the business if he had not been financed.

Mr. Eager contended that it was the introduction of the buyer that gave the right to the commission.

His Honour, in summing up, said that the position was that plaintiff, not being able to carry the business through, went to Duerdin and Sainsbury, and made an agreement with them. The agreement between the three parties was that, if the bargain went through, plaintiff would accept £20. If plaintiff had said, "I will have nothing more to do with the business," and refused straight away to accept the £20, the case may have been different. He did agree, and Sutcliffe assented to the business going on. There was no dispute that Sutcliffe did assent. Plaintiff, although admitting he was bound to accept this £20, went into the box on being told there was a good legal defence, and threw the bargain quite aside. He said that he was going to try and get the whole £75. Continuing, His Honour said: "I think that there is sufficient evidence to justify me in saying that he is not entitled to more than £20." Judgment was entered for £20. Plaintiff to pay costs. His Honour ordered that the money paid into court should be applied as far as possible in payment of defendant's costs.

Workmen's Compensation.

At the District Court (Sydney), before Judge Armstrong, on October 13, Elliott Brothers' Limited applied for the termination or reduction of an award made in June, 1918, by which Arthur William Brice Baldock, a laborer, was granted an award of £1/14/- per week in consequence of his having sprained his ankle while loading bags.

Medical evidence was given to the effect that the original injury had ceased, but that the man was at the present time suffering from rupture. He had been advised to go to Sydney Hospital to be operated upon at the employers' expense, but he refused treatment.

The judge said that he felt inclined to terminate the agreement, but he would like to see the man first treated for the rupture.

On behalf of the employer, Mr. Barton said that they were quite willing that the injured man should go into Sydney Hospital to undergo proper treatment, but he would not consent.

His Honor said that the respondent appeared to be hardly responsible for his actions, and decided to terminate the award, after respondent had again refused treatment.

Pharmacist Charged with Malpractice.

At the Newcastle (N.S.W.) Circuit Court on October 8, before Sir William Cullen, Chief Justice, Abraham Meyer Hart was charged with (1) that he did on January 30, at Newcastle, use a certain instrument on one Catherine Murray, with intent to procure a certain result, and (2) that on the same date he did use certain means unknown whereby to procure a certain result. Police and medical evidence were given. Catherine Murray gave evidence that she visited the shop of accused and obtained pills, which proved of no service. She visited accused on a second occasion, and he performed a certain operation on her, from which she was seriously ill, and was for seven months in the hospital. Accused gave evidence. He said he never performed any such operation as had been alleged. He had been in business for 49 years, and never had had any charge laid against him. He claimed to be a chemist of high standing, and had always conducted his business on legitimate lines. He called evidence as to his character. The jury, after a retirement for four hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

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Dose:—Adults, 4 to 8 tablets.
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Supplied in vials of 80 tablets.

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The rational treatment for CONSTIPATION.

A combination of the secretions of the liver (biliary), pancreas, and intestines with non-drastic vegetable extract.

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A convenient and scientific form for the application of AMRINE in the treatment of BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

Saves the trouble of special apparatus for melting, etc.

Lights like an ordinary candle.

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A most powerful and effective Urinary Antiseptic.

A granulated product entirely soluble in water, its bases being Piperazine, Urotropine, Helmital, and Benzoates of Sodium and Lithium.

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Food & Drugs.

Export of Preventives Prohibited.

By Proclamation dated September 17, 1919, the Governor-General has prohibited the exportation from Australia of preventives of conception, whether medicinal or mechanical, also all manufactures of rubber of an obscene or harmful character, designed for use for sexual purposes, together with all literature or advertising matter relating thereto. The Proclamation has been issued on the grounds that, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the exportation of these articles is harmful to the Commonwealth.

Medicated Wines in Western Australia

The Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia issued the following circular to pharmacists on September 16:—"It has been reported to the authorities that purchases of these wines have been effected in various parts of the State for non-medicinal use, and the Government are fully determined to take every necessary action to prevent such evasion of the law. The Council feel assured that every care has and is being taken by pharmacists in this respect. Many of these preparations on the market have been found to contain, by analysis, from 20 to 34 per cent. of proof spirit, and it certainly behoves all pharmacists to assist the efforts of the Federal and State authorities in preventing any illicit use of medicinal wines. Under the provisions of the Licensing Act 1911, a pharmaceutical chemist is allowed to sell such preparations for bona fide medicinal purposes, but it must be distinctly understood that every care must be exercised to obviate them from being used as a beverage.

"Commending the above to your special attention, I am, yours sincerely,

EDWARD MAYHEW, Registrar.

Adulterated Essence of Vanilla.

At the Central Summons Court, Sydney, on September 25, John Bardsley and Co., Kent-street, Sydney, were proceeded against under the Pure Foods Act for having sold adulterated essence of vanilla. A Pure Foods Inspector stated that he purchased a 16oz. bottle of the essence, which was deficient by 14 per cent. in alcohol and 50 per cent. in natural vanillin. Mr. Hamilton, factory manager, explained that, following a prosecution in March, all the vanilla in the factory was destroyed, with the exception of the large bottles, which were overlooked. A fine of £5, with 9/- costs, was imposed, in default one month's hard labour.

Phosphorus Embargo Removed.

As the result of representations made by the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia to the Defence Department, a notification appeared in the *Commonwealth Gazette* of September 18, repealing the War Precautions Regulations prohibiting the sale of phosphorus except under special permit. The regulations were imposed in 1915, when a number of fires occurred in Sydney in which phosphorus figured prominently.

Mattei Remedies.

In the Federal House of Representatives on September 12, Mr. Archibald, Representative of Hindmarsh, S.A., made a vigorous effort to persuade the Government to allow the Mattei remedies to be distributed in South Australia. He stated that the agent for them was Mr. Wendt, a prominent jeweller in Adelaide, who distributed them as a work of love, and on his death bequeathed the agency to his son, through whom customers had been able to get the remedies without paying any handling cost or middlemen's profits. The Customs Department obtained the formulæ; an expert pronounced that they contained nothing that would give any benefit to those who used them. Parliaments had a right to say that no man should take advantage of the ailments or the credulity of his neighbors, but when there was a demand for a patent medicine, which the authorities could not prove to be in any way injurious, Parliament was going outside its province in prohibiting the distribution of it.

Returning to the subject on September 24, Mr. Archibald asked the Minister of Trade and Customs if he would remove the embargo on the importation of these remedies into South Australia. The reply was:—"It is not considered advisable to repeal the proclamation. The remedies contain no detectable active ingredients, and purport to have certain qualities and to possess certain therapeutic effects, which cannot without fraud be claimed for them. These fradulent claims render necessary the protection of the public by prohibition of importation."

New South Wales Nationalist Conference

At the Conference of delegates representing the State Nationalist Party, held in Sydney on September 12 and 13, resolutions were carried demanding more stringent legislation in respect of unclean business premises; recommending the appointment of an expert commission to inquire into the hospitals of the State, with a view to full and effective provision being made for the treatment of those unable to pay the fees of private practitioners; that clinics be provided to supply the patent foods necessary for saving a greater percentage of child life; and that the subject of eugenics be given full consideration, with a view to legislation in regard to venereal diseases, and that the Government be urged to take immediate steps to give effect to such legislation, and that a certificate of health be obtained by both parties before marriage. The following motions were referred back to the council for consideration:—The nationalisation of hospitals; the placing of the question of nationalisation of health upon the party platform.

Price-Fixing Orders Repealed.

The Commonwealth Gazette of August 21 notifies that Order No. 613 (Drugs and Medicines), Order No. 590, made on April 9,

1919, and so much of Order No. 567, made on January 31, 1919, as relates to the State of South Australia, and so much of Order No. 570 (February 4, 1919) as relates to the States of New South Wales and South Australia, and Prices Order No. 591, made on April 10, 1919, have been repealed. This repeal does not affect the prices order affecting New South Wales made on July 21, 1919. The above orders, so far as Victoria is concerned, are still in force, but an application for their repeal has been lodged.

Alleged Increase in Drug Habit.

Restrictions Proposed by Dr. W. Ernest Jones.

According to the annual report of the inspector of inebriate institutions (Dr. W. Ernest Jones) presented to the Victorian Legislative Assembly on October 15, there is an increasing use in Victoria of narcotic drugs.

In the statistics supplied it is shown that four chemists, five doctors, three dentists, and one clergyman have become so addicted to the drug habit that they had to undergo treatment in State institutions. Altogether 46 cases are cited, including 11 women.

Details of the cases enumerated show that some of the victims became accustomed to using drugs through constant contact with them in their professions or through the administration of drugs during illness. Opium, cocaine, morphia, chlorodyne, laudanum, morphine, atrophine, heroin and veronal are included in the list of drugs used. In many cases alarming doses of various drugs were taken by the patients.

A doctor 59 years of age had taken morphine since youth. For two years he had taken 15 grains a day, and is said to have taken as much as 90 grains a day. When admitted to the institution he was in an utterly helpless state, and it took six weeks to get him entirely off the drug. After seven months' treatment he left the institution in splendid health.

A chemist who was discharged as cured had taken cocaine for 18 months, about 8 grains a day, in the form of a 10 per cent. solution painted on his gums.

A painter who had smoked opium for 19 years was discharged cured.

Although the majority of those admitted to the institution are cured of their habit, some of the patients on regaining freedom succumb to the temptation to return to the drug. Others again leave the institution with no intention to reform. Out of the 11 female cases dealt with, 6 are nurses.

In commenting on the fact that 44 per cent. of the total number of cases were those whose occupations had played a predominant part in the creation of the drug habit, Dr. Jones says that in view of the fact that physicians, knowing well the danger they incur, have allowed themselves to drift into the habit, how much more imperatively necessary it is for the law to protect and prevent the rest of the community from becoming victims to a habit they cannot estimate or understand. Dr. Jones emphasises the need for legislation to restrict the sale and dispensing of all sedative and narcotic drugs. The open medical prescription containing one or more of these sedative drugs, which entitles a man or woman to go to any chemist and demand its repetition is, he says, an instrument of danger.

Victorian Amending Health Bill.

Drastic Provisions re Proprietary Medicines.

A Bill to amend the law relating to public health passed its second reading in the Legislative Assembly on October 14. It consists of 351 clauses and six schedules. In many respects it is really a consolidation of the existing law, but opportunity has been taken to rectify a number of anomalies and to insert several clauses giving greatly increased powers to the new Commission of Health which it is proposed to constitute. This Commission will replace the present Board of Health. It will consist of the chief health officer, who is to be chairman, two additional medical practitioners, two municipal representatives, and two other persons appointed by the Governor-in-Council. A fee of £2/2/- per member is to be paid for each sitting attended, in addition to travelling expenses.

The Governor-in-Council may make regulations (clause 115) with respect to the provision of disinfecting plant and equipment; the supply of drugs and other substances for prevention or cure; the manner of requisitioning articles (drugs and medicines), and fixing the price and conditions of payment.

"Drug" is defined as "any substance used as medicine or in the composition or preparation of medicines, whether for external or internal use."

In clause 191 (Prohibition of sale of drugs not of the "nature, substance and quality of the article demanded") the words, "bulk weight, measure or volume," have been added.

Clause 201 (4) states that "when disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics, or preservatives are in liquid form, the containing receptacles shall be of the prescribed shape."

A clause in the Western Australian Act, 1911, is incorporated in the Bill. It gives power to the Commission to examine and report on any drug or appliance which is advertised or offered for sale for the purpose of ascertaining its composition and properties; to compare the price at which it is sold with the result of the analysis; and report to the Minister. The Commission may cause the

report to be published. "Appliance" includes any instrument or contrivance which is advertised, exhibited, or offered for sale as of use for the prevention, cure or relief of any human ailment or physical defect.

The Commission may, on the advice of the Foods Standards Committee, prohibit the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine which, in the opinion of the Committee, is deleterious to health. Advertising or selling such remedy after it has been prohibited is an offence. "Patent and proprietary medicine" means any medicine or medicinal preparation for external or internal use which the maker or vendor has any right to make under the authority of letters patent, or which is recommended to the public by advertisement, price-list, handbill or label for the prevention, cure, or relief of any human ailment or physical defect. Publication of any false statement in any material particular concerning any medicine, preparation, or appliance is an offence. Newspaper proprietors in Victoria and those who sell in Victoria newspapers or publications published outside of the State who insert such statements are also liable, after being warned by the Commission.

Clause 223 deals with packages and labels. This does not differ in principle from existing legislation.

Clause 225 contains some new provisions re purchase and analysis based on the Western Australian Act. Analysts are required to state the method of analysis in their certificate. It is a penalty to use an analyst's certificate for trade purposes.

Clause 239 confirms the appointment of the Foods Standards Committee as at present constituted.

Power is given to make regulations on the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee prescribing the shape of receptacles containing disinfectants, germicides, antiseptics or preservatives for sale in liquid form; specifying drugs with respect to which any special provisions relating to labelling shall apply; prescribing forms of labels, etc.; defining "drugs" for the purposes of the regulations; prohibiting publication of false or misleading statements with respect to drugs.

An important clause (287) requires the permanent heads of any department to confer with each other where power exists to deal with the same subject matters so as to secure "so far as is practicable, that the regulations and by-laws shall be uniform and consistent."

In the first schedule the Poisons Act list is amended by a slight alteration of the definition of "analyst." There is also a small verbal alteration made in section 101 of the Medical Act, part III.

Dangerous trades are subject to regulation under clauses 84, 85, and 86. They are defined in the third schedule, and include arsenic recovery works, chemical manure works, and sulphuric or hydrochloric acid works.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Is This a Record?

One family (two adults and four children) had in seven (7) months through the lodge:—

113 Bottles of Mixtures.
34 Bottles of Liniment.
15 Packets of Powders (usually six in each).
14 Packets of Pills, Tablets, Ointments, etc.

Just imagine, 176 articles in 214 days. The doctor then became exasperated, and ordered five gallons Mist. Ipecac c Scilla, ℥i tu. (tussi urgent).

DISPENSER.

To the Editor of The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.

New M.C.A. Section Advocated.

Sir,—The time, in my opinion, is ripe for pharmacists in business between Malvern, Mordialloc and Oakleigh to sever their connection with the South Suburban Association, and form a section of their own. There are now a number of new chemists in the outer districts, who find it too far to attend the meetings at Windsor. This prevents many from attending regularly, who, therefore, get out of touch with one another. In this section there appears to be a growing suspicion that we cannot altogether trust one another, and I fear that "cutting" is getting the thin end of the wedge in. Much of this can be stopped if we could meet together conveniently. Taking those in business in Glenferrie-road, Malvern, out to Oakleigh, and then to Hawthorn-road, there are about twenty pharmacists who could meet at Malvern or Caulfield quite easily once a month. I give this suggestion for what it is worth, and should my confreres in the above districts think well of it, we should soon get a lively little section of our own.—Yours, etc.,

A. WHITTLE.

Glenhuntly, Vic., 13/10/19.

Answers to Correspondents.

X.Y.Z.—Although you are not bound to dispense for repatriated soldiers under the agreement arrived at between the pharmaceutical organisations and the Repatriation Department, we think you will find that practically every pharmacist will honour the agreement and abide by its terms.

The Social Side.

PHARMACISTS ENJOY WELL-EARNED LEISURE.

New South Wales

Western Suburbs Master Pharmacists

ANNUAL SMOKE CONCERT.

The Western Suburbs Master Pharmacists' Association held their annual smoke concert at Sargent's Cafe, 386 Pitt-street, on September 17. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. S. W. Gayfer. There was a full muster of members, and a good number of visitors representing kindred associations. There was an unanimous opinion on the part of those present that the social was the most successful function of its kind ever held in Sydney.

The company, having partaken of an excellent repast, the Chairman, Mr. S. W. Gayfer, proposed the health of His Majesty the King, which was duly honoured, after which a recitation was given by Mr. Faris Ings, "Why Antonio Did Not Go to the War," and a song by Mr. A. Sadler.

"The Visitors."

Mr. C. F. Webster proposed the toast of "The Visitors," and said that he did not feel equal to the task, as it unnerved him. The Association was happy to have among their guests Mr. Stroud, of the Sydney University; Mr. Bailey and Mr. Butchers from Melbourne, and Mr. Lenehan from Brisbane. The Association felt themselves honoured to welcome these visitors at its annual festivity. Mr. Bailey had grown old in pharmaceutical service in the neighbouring State, and was well known in Sydney from his former visits, while Mr. Lenehan's name would go down to posterity as a "writer of letters." They did not appreciate him any the less on that account. They all knew Mr. Butchers, but hoped to know him better by reason of his larger work in connection with the Federal Journal later on. Mr. Stroud complained that pharmacists did not know him well enough. Well, that was hardly their fault, and if they had known that they could have been of service to him in helping on the work of his department, he was sure that the master pharmacists would have been only too happy to come to his assistance.

Response by Mr. Stroud.

The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Stroud (Sydney University) responded. He said that this was not the first visit he had paid to the western suburbs master pharmacists, and he should be pretty familiar with many of the members of that Association, as he was a resident of the western suburbs area himself. There were several pharmacists at the luncheon recently held at Farmer's Cafe whom he had never met before, and he invited them to visit the University and see for themselves the difficulties under which he laboured; then they might interview their member of Parliament, and use their influence to obtain a larger grant for pharmaceutical education.

He had a room that would hold 24 comfortably, but that was made to accommodate 42 students. There was one lecture theatre, which was used by two professors and himself, and the practical work room was overcrowded also, and it was not at all suited for use as a lecture room. Pharmacists should come and see what they were doing for pharmacy students at the University in spite of the difficulties of which he complained. Every pharmacist should take an interest in the Materia Medica Museum, and he would be happy to receive contributions to it from pharmacists. Old prescriptions would be very acceptable. They would also see how large was the opportunity offered in this department; for instance, he had the fourth and fifth year medical students, and he was able to put before them what a medical man should know in pharmacy before he commences the practice of his profession. He called attention to the absence of knowledge of nomenclature among medical men. In conversation with three of the leading members of the medical profession, he recently discovered that they did not know that, when they ordered a drug with its German name, the dispenser was bound to use the drug of the German maker under that name, and could not honestly substitute any other maker's drug sold under a different name. It was not lawful for the dispenser to substitute an English-made drug in such a case. What the doctor has written must be dispensed and nothing else. He called attention to the work done in arranging a course for advanced pharmacy, students leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Pharmacy. In the course of time they would have highly trained, scientific pharmacists, and these would find employment in Government departments, and in work connected with our large hospitals. The pharmacist should be the right-hand man of the medical profession. He thanked the company for having honoured the toast, and he hoped to see many of them as visitors at the Sydney University from time to time.

The choir, under the baton of Mr. A. Sadler, then sang, "The Men of Hard Work."

Interstate Delegates Speak.

Mr. Lenehan responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland. Like Mr. Webster, he felt overpowered. He was more accustomed to letter writing. He expressed his pleasure at being present on this occasion, and said that, although he had read their song, "The Men of Hard Work," in the trade journals, he did not realise before that it was absolutely their own, and he thought it a very excellent composition. Pharmacists were all men of hard work, but he would like to give them his experience. Brisbane pharmacists had come to the conclusion that they worked too hard, and so they had agreed to shorten their hours. If you think, said Mr. Lenehan, that closing at six o'clock is going to injure your business, you are labouring under a delusion. The chemists of Brisbane had tried it for several months, and had proved the truth of his contention. It would be necessary to provide a place or places where the public could

get medicine at any hour that they might need it. He advised them to take a copy from the Brisbane pharmacist. They also hoped before long to be able to buy drugs from their own drug store. Mr. Webster said that the Association was honored by having the visitors present; he rather thought that the visitors were honoured by the invitation to be the guests of the Association, and they fully appreciated the honour done them on this occasion.

Mr. Bailey (Victoria) said that it was always a pleasure for him to come to Sydney, as it was his ideal place for a holiday. On the present occasion they came over on important business. It had been his privilege to assist at the birth of an infant; it was a lusty child, and he hoped to see it grow to manhood, and become one of the forces in the community. It was the pharmacists' own Journal, in which pharmacists of the Commonwealth would speak with a united voice from one end of the land to the other. It would help to cultivate the Federal spirit. Formerly we were afraid of the man next door, but when we came to know him, we found that he was not such a bad fellow after all. Then we got together and suburban councils were formed. The Federal Journal would represent the whole Commonwealth. As editor they may rest assured that Mr. Butchers would cultivate that spirit.

He would like to call attention to the awful debt that rested on the Commonwealth. However are we to pay all these millions? We must work, produce and save. Import as little as possible, and make as much as possible in Australia. Take an example. Here is a firm who can make all the bismuth preparations that Australia needs. Why send money to America for what we can make for ourselves? It means work for men in every stage for the manufacture, and we must study to keep the money in the country. He instanced the case of the importation of tooth pastes. Surely they could make in Australia all the tooth paste required. The cost of bringing many articles from abroad doubles the cost without any benefit resulting therefrom. He commended to their notice the work of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, and instanced how chemists could save by preparing these formulæ themselves. In conclusion he thanked the company for their kind reception of the toast.

"Pharmaceutical Organisations."

After several musical items, Mr. T. H. Dick proposed the toast of "Kindred Pharmaceutical Organisations," embracing the Pharmacy Board, represented by Mr. F. P. J. Gray, the Pharmaceutical Society by Mr. J. F. McKimm, the Master Pharmacists' Association by Mr. Frank Lloyd. There was also the Northern Suburbs Master Pharmacists' Association, the St. George Association, P.D.L. and P.A.T.A. He specially mentioned the P.A.T.A., and the good work for pharmacists done by Mr. Zions and H. D. B. Cox. In toasting some of these Associations they were toasting themselves, as most of them were members of the Pharmaceutical Society, and also members of the Master Pharmacists' Association. This latter Association had the most "punch" of any of their societies. If they knew of any pharmacist in city or country who was not a member, they should make it their business to urge him to join.

Some Interesting Responses.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray responded on behalf of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and referred to the improved condition of pharmaceutical education as compared with former years. The committee of the University studies had nearly finished the work of drawing up a course for the pharmacy student who desires to proceed to take a degree. This course will be so arranged as to interfere as little as possible with his business, or, in other words, he may earn his living and at the same time be a student of the University. He considered that this course in pharmacy will be in advance of anything in the British Empire.

He asked their permission to depart from the subject of the Pharmacy Board and its educational schemes, and refer to the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary. Mr. Bailey was making an effort to have an early meeting of the Pharmaceutical Conference, as they cannot wait until the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, and all were anxious to see that Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary in use once more. As things are, there are no copies for sale, and both pharmacists and doctors are asking for copies. They cannot wait 18 months without considerable loss to the good work already done. He hoped that the Conference would speed up and get the Formulary in print as quickly as possible. He thanked them for the toast proposed and honored.

Mr. J. F. McKimm responded on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society. He said that this Society holds out the hand of comradeship to all of the pharmaceutical organisations in New South Wales. They wanted to see the Association working in close friendship with all other bodies of pharmacists for the uplifting of pharmacy throughout Australia. They aimed at establishing a bond of friendship between the country pharmacist and the city brother in the business, and the Sydney pharmacists desired to become better acquainted with the men of their profession in the country. They should show the man in the country that they desired his co-operation in pharmaceutical matters.

Big things are ahead of us if we avail ourselves of our opportunities. We shall have to make a name for Australian goods. Let us all get together, and show the folks overseas that we can supply an article as high in quality and in finish as any we can purchase abroad. Let our watchword be, "Australia and Australian Goods for Australians."

No doubt, stirring times are before us, and this means that we shall have to set our house in order. Money matters will have to be keenly studied. England has been mother to us; has nursed us when we as a people were weak, has helped us over the rough places, and, now that we have grown up and can take our place among the nations of the world, we must not forget what we owe to the Mother Land. We must also honor the brave men who went out and laid down their lives in the cause of liberty and freedom. Australia must be a great producing

country, and we must honor Australia by honoring her products.

Mr. Frank Lloyd, in responding on behalf of the Master Pharmacists' Association, thanked Mr. Dick and those present for the very evident appreciation of the efforts of the Association he represented, in organising and in looking after the best interests of master pharmacists, not only of its own members, but of every master pharmacist throughout the State. The roll of membership had grown from a couple of dozen to 320, and this showed that the Executive of the Association was doing good work, and earning the confidence of the profession. He did not doubt but what they would do still better in the near future. He urged the pharmacists to help their Secretary, Mr. Thompson, so as to maintain the work of the Association, which had done, and was doing, such valuable work for all in the business. It was to the direct interest of all master pharmacists to belong to the P.A.T.A., as it was only by united effort that pharmacists could secure their rights, and there never was a time in which united action was so essential to the success of pharmacists as at the present. He thanked Mr. Dick for proposing the toast and coupling the Master Pharmacists' Association with it.

"Success to the Federal Journal."

Mr. J. K. Wilson, President of the Association of Master Pharmacists, proposed the toast, "Success to the Federal Journal." Commencing with an apt reference to the period of reconstruction which the world was now entering upon, the speaker said that he looked upon the establishment of a Federal Pharmaceutical Journal as being one of the most important movements pharmacists had undertaken for many years. The Interstate Conference, which had just concluded its labors, had put its seal on the new venture. All being well, the new journal would be published in January next. Each of the States had now come into line, and immediate steps would be taken to form a limited liability company, to be known as the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Limited. This company would take over from the Victorian Society *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*, which had been in existence since 1884. The new journal would go to all the principal pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth, and would replace the *Chemist and Druggist*, which had been the official organ for some years past. From an advertiser's point of view it would be an excellent proposition. Pharmaceutically, he believed the journal would be a potent factor in developing the Federal spirit, and in consolidating pharmaceutical aims and aspirations. To the pharmacist in the country a good journal was a necessity. It kept him in touch with what his leaders were doing. But to make the Federal Journal a success all must help. To the advertising section they must look for their greatest revenue. If every pharmacist would put in a good word for his journal it would soon tell with advertisers. Furthermore, good advertisements would mean that the directors would be in a position to return the capital invested in the concern to the societies and associations advancing the money. There was no reason why, if the pharmacists of New South Wales did their part by speaking to commercial travellers and the representatives of the firm with whom they did business, the journal would receive good advertising contracts. At the recent Conference, Mr. C. L. Butchers had been appointed editor and manager of the new journal. He (Mr. Wilson) did not think they could have selected a better man to see the job through and make a success of it. But he could not do it unaided. He must rely, to a great extent, on the earnest co-operation and support of pharmacists generally.

A small difficulty had arisen at the Conference in connection with the amount of money necessary to cancel the contract with the *Chemist and Druggist*. In order to start the new paper in January, it would be necessary to write off £50 —the amount to be paid to the *Chemist and Druggist* for that paper to June 30, 1920. The Victorian delegates had offered to contribute £25 towards this. He hoped that the New South Wales Council would rise to the occasion, and show their goodwill towards the venture by accepting the full responsibility for the £50. If it did not, then, perhaps, a general meeting of members would do so. But, failing that, there were five men present who were willing to contribute £10 each towards paying this £50. (Applause.) For the good name of their State he hoped they would not be called upon to pay these amounts, but, if necessary, the money would be forthcoming.

An Editor's Responsibility.

Mr. Butchers, in responding to the toast, expressed the feeling of appreciation he felt in being asked to undertake the work of launching the new journal. He regarded the duty as a privilege and an honor. But he felt that, unless he received the hearty co-operation of pharmacists, particularly in New South Wales, his efforts would be greatly handicapped. The task was not a light one. He could only promise to do his best. The rest remained with the pharmacists themselves. For the first time in Australia, pharmacists were going to speak with one voice through the medium of their own paper. No longer would they be building up a goodwill for the proprietors of a trade journal. They were all partners in the new journal, and, as partners, they would naturally be interested in its welfare and progress. He was most anxious to have the cordial support of pharmacists in New South Wales and Queensland. Anything they could do to assist him would be gratefully welcomed. If there were any shortcomings in his work, he asked for frank and open criticism of a constructive nature. Let it never be said that State jealousy marred or hindered the journal's progress. As far as he personally was concerned, he would do his utmost to make the journal representative of all the States. But each State was responsible for the news it sent, and must see that good men were selected to undertake this work. He was optimistic enough to hope that success would attend their efforts, and he looked forward with pleasure to the closer association with Australian pharmacists through the new journal. They were all actuated with the one motive—the betterment of pharmacy. In the Federal Journal they had an instrument

capable of achieving much. The future would show whether their hopes and aspirations would be realised. He would leave it at that. He had sufficient faith in the sincerity of those who had launched the project, and in the goodwill of pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth, to know that if he did his part the members of the craft generally would rise to the occasion and do theirs also. (Applause.)

A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the toast of the Chairman, (whose apt, topical allusions to the artists were quite a feature of the social , and that of the Social Committee (Messrs. McKimm and Mayhew), both of whom had done so much to make the function a success.

Victorian Pharmacists Forgather to Celebrate Peace.

One of the most successful pharmaceutical social functions yet held took place at the Masonic Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne, on the evening of October 15. This event took the form of a combined smoke social to celebrate the signing of the Peace Treaty. Instead of having three or four suburban gatherings, as has been the case in past years, the Pharmaceutical Society and the Metropolitan Chemists' Association decided to co-operate and hold a joint function. The new policy was a conspicuous success. Over 150 pharmacists and assistants were present. The programme was divided into two parts. Mr. H. B. Taylor, president of the Society, occupied the chair during the first part, and Mr. J. W. Cochran presided over the second part. From the very start the concert went off with a swing. The artists were of a high calibre, and encores were the order of the evening. Mr. Loch Fraser's contributions were greatly enjoyed, and Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. McPherson selected songs which met with the warm approval of those present. A feature of the evening was Mr. A. B. Humphrey's sleight-of-hand work. For the first time, Mr. Alex. Sadler's chemists' chorus, "Men of Hard Work," was sung at a Victorian smoker. It went with a go and vim that would have charmed the author had he been present, and it is safe to predict that it will always find a prominent place on the programme in future The speeches were well up to the Victorian average. Mr. Towl had a big subject, but he succeeded in investing it with the dignity it required. Mr. W. H. Beck's speech was apt and full of good meat—an ideal after-dinner oration. The veteran, Mr. McAlpine, had a wonderful reception, and in a characteristic speech feelingly expressed his thanks. A welcome to Mr. E. Joske, registrar of the Dental Board, brought forth an appreciative response, in which the sentiment "Unity" found a fitting place. Messrs. Bailey and Cochran were entrusted with the task of responding on behalf of their respective associations, and they succeeded in driving home some useful truths. "Success to the new baby—the Federal Journal"—gave Mr. H. B. Taylor a chance to say a few words on the importance of the new venture the combined societies and associations of the Commonwealth had embarked upon. A response by Mr. Butchers followed, and a happy evening was brought to a conclusion by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

The following is a report of the speeches:—

"Our Glorious Empire."

Mr. C. E. Towl, in proposing the toast of "Our Glorious Empire," said that he noticed there was no reply to the toast. One would need the eloquence of a Demosthenes or a Plato to stir their hearts to an adequate realisation of the many great and wonderful deeds that had gone to make up the glorious British Empire. The empires of Greece and Rome each lasted a few hundred years, but the British Empire had lasted for over a thousand years. One might spend a whole evening in a vain endeavour to depict the many splendid enterprises which had gone to make up the glory of the British Empire. Perhaps the most significant event in British history, so far as purity of Government was concerned, was when the Barons forced King John to sign the Magna Charter in 1215 at Runnymede. This was the foundation of our present British Constitution and our bulwark of liberty. And so men of the Anglo-Saxon race had gone on from year to year fighting the great battle for freedom and right. Britishers had performed great deeds in war, great deeds in commerce, great deeds in art, and still greater deeds in science, and the finish of this last great war had again demonstrated to the world the power and might of the British nation. One felt astounded at the magnitude of the work undertaken since the declaration of war, the thousands of miles covered by our transports, the hundreds of thousands of our troops that were carried from one side of the globe to the other, and the keeping of the seas free the whole of the time for the merchant ships of the world to traverse in safety. These were tasks which would have to be left to some great writer or philosopher of the future to adequately depict. (Applause.) So far as the present gathering was concerned, it was an instruction to them all. One had only to look back a few years and wonder how many of those present would have gathered together then if they had been called upon to do so. It was a fine thing that members of the profession should meet together in social intercourse, to shake hands with each other, tell the latest stories and ask the latest news. It was gratifying to know that, from their relatively small number, no fewer than 120 Victorian pharmacists had responded to the call of duty in connection with the war, and, God be praised, the great bulk of them had come or were coming back. Australia was a very young country and thinly populated, but the time would come, probably in the time of some of the younger ones in the room, when the population would be very much larger, and the scope for enterprise, ingenuity and invention would be very much greater than

at present. They should not be satisfied with what the schools taught them. They should let the foundation in science, which they had received at the College, lead their minds to a conception of still greater things, and thus endeavour to give back something to the country which had given them so much. (Applause.) The British race had always fought for right. As James Russell Lowell says:—"Those that fight for freedom undertake the noblest task that humanity has at stake." He trusted that it would ever be so. "Let us all," concluded Mr. Towl:—

"Hang out our Standard wide and high,
When Glory leads the fight,
And let the Nations fear our cry,
For Freedom and the Right."

"Pharmaceutical Organisations."

Mr. W. H. Beck said that, in rising to propose the toast of "Pharmaceutical Organisations," he felt that he must first of all congratulate the promoters of the gathering on the success which had attended their efforts. It was very gratifying to see such a large and representative gathering. They were there to celebrate the blessings of peace. Possibly they would not appreciate the blessings of peace so much had they not known the horrors of war. In the same way, they would not enjoy a long drink unless they were thirsty; would not appreciate a good meal unless they were hungry; would not appreciate an afternoon on the golf links or bowling green nearly so much if they were not married; would not appreciate health if they had not known sickness. The other day a doctor came in and wrote a prescription at his desk, and he remarked upon the strangeness of it. The doctor admitted that it was a rather unusual prescription, but said that the case was a rather unusual one. The man was suffering from weak valvular action of the heart, had consumption of the left lung, and had a cancer on his liver, but apart from that he was enjoying very good health. (Laughter.) We would not appreciate happiness if we had not known trouble, and everyone had his troubles. Our great, rich, prosperous and victorious Empire had her troubles. There was the everlasting Irish question. Possibly the Irish had their troubles, too—and the beggars deserved them! The great United States had her troubles—there was the everlasting colour question. And possibly the niggers had their troubles, too—and the beggars deserved them! We also had our troubles. (Interjections—"And the beggars deserve them.") There were the commercial travellers. Perhaps the commercial travellers had their troubles—and the beggars deserved them! Then, again, we had our minor troubles. Some of us had girl apprentices. He was talking to a chemist the other day while he was waiting for the telephone at Felton, Grimwade's. He did not know the chemist—had never seen him before. This man told him that he had three girl apprentices. He said to him: "Are you bald or grey?" and he replied: "Both." He said to him that he ought to thank his lucky stars that he was not in a lunatic asylum. Possibly the girl apprentices had their troubles too. He could not say that they deserved them. Then there were the assistants who wanted to close the pharmacies at half-past six, and leave the boss to do all the evening dispensing. It was a wise rule of Nature that in every community and organisation there must be a boss. Every country had its monarch, every city had its mayor, every flock and herd had its leader. Generally, the one who was chosen as boss was chosen because he was a person of good character, and one whom the others could trust. Pharmacists had recognised the necessity of having someone to rule over them. That was the reason why the Pharmacy Board, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, and later the P.D.L., had been formed. When he first came to Melbourne, nearly thirty years ago, he attended a meeting of chemists held in an accountant's office in Elizabeth-street. The spirit of that meeting was not harmonious. It was distinctly acrimonious. He remembered a slim, frock-coated gentleman trying to address the meeting, and he was met with marked hostility. Times had changed. Many of the conveners and promoters of that meeting have passed to their reward. (Laughter.) The young, slim man was no longer young and slim, and he (Mr. Beck) was sure that if he were present, no one would more readily and with more pleasure respond to the toast of the P.D.L. than Mr. Frank Buckhurst. (Applause.) In addition they had formed local associations. As a result, they were keener buyers, the hours in the drug trade were shorter, profits were better, and everything much more prosperous. This was due very largely to the wise legislation of the bodies he had mentioned. They had chosen men like Mr. Bailey, Mr. Towl, Mr. Cochran and Mr. Buckhurst for their leaders, and right wisely had they chosen. He asked them to drink the toast with enthusiasm. (Applause.)

The Responses.

Mr. A. R. Bailey said he responded to the toast with pleasure. Those who had organised the gathering deserved to be congratulated, as it was undoubtedly a huge success. It went to show what had been accomplished by dint of the hard work commenced thirty years ago when that thin, slim young man stood up and tried to address the meeting at which the feeling was so acrimonious. To-night was a total reverse of the picture. Everyone was undoubtedly enjoying himself. He had intended to say a few words upon the glories of peace, but after the eloquence of Mr. Towl and Mr. Beck, he had nothing more to add. The war was over, and the soldiers were coming back. As Mr. Towl had pointed out, this great country in the South had a wonderful future before it. Pharmacists were numerically a small body, but united they were an extremely powerful body. The legislation which had been helped (or hindered when it was detrimental to their interests) went to show what a small, united body could do by representation in the proper quarters. This

work had to continue. It must continue. When they took matters to Parliament, they must show that they have a good case. They must speak with one united voice. This Parliamentary work was one of the functions of the Pharmaceutical Society. But the chief function of the society is the education of pharmacists. Upon their education depends the position that pharmacists were going to occupy in the future. They must have a much better scientific education, and the council of the Pharmaceutical Society was making big endeavours to accomplish this. Every chemist who had been to see the new college buildings would realise the help that had been given in this direction by pharmacists. To those who had not been up to see the new buildings, he would say "Go!"

Another body which had its specific functions to perform was the Pharmacy Board. The Board was blamed more often than it was blessed, especially by those men whose toes had been trodden upon; but very often, where one man suffered, the whole of the community benefited. They must have the highest organisation possible. Commencing with the legal side, then the educational side, and lastly the commercial side, they would have to do a great deal more in the future than they had done in the past. Everyone there knew that thousands of pounds passed their doors yearly which they ought to bring into their shops. —lines which were sold by the grocers, and which undoubtedly belonged to the pharmacist. Organisation and co-operation in buying and selling, and in the management of their business, would certainly bring much of this into their hands.

One other thing he wished to say was that every pharmacist who was interested in the preparation of serums, would have an opportunity of visiting the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories on Wednesday, October 29. Through the Pharmaceutical Society, a courteous invitation had been extended to pharmacists by Dr. J. H. Cumpston, Director of Federal Quarantine, and Dr. Penfold, Director of the Serum Laboratories on that date. The time of the visit had been fixed for 2.45 p.m. at the Laboratories, which were near the Royal Park Station. The train left Melbourne at 2.16 p.m., and there was a train back to the city at 4.1 p.m. He hoped there would be a large response to the invitation.

Mr. J. W. Cochran said that, on behalf of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, he thanked those present for honouring the toast. If he could only speak to the toast half as well as they had drunk it, he would be quite satisfied. The association which he had the honour to represent was dealing with the commercial side of pharmacy. Twenty odd years ago it would have been possible to walk down the street in the place where you were in business and not know any of the other chemists in the town. He was not on speaking terms with any chemist in the town where he served his apprenticeship. There were ten pharmacists in business in the suburb where he now was, and the whole of those ten were on the very best of terms with himself and with each other. He could go into any pharmacy in the district of Malvern and get the last bottle of stuff they had. He did not know what better feeling there could be than that. Mr. Bailey had suggested to him that he should take a text from the back of the programme. "Don't eye with suspicion the poor old opposition." There was room for all, and if they worked together harmoniously, it would be better for them and better for the opposition. At the present time they had under consideration a scheme for amalgamation with the Pharmaceutical Society, so that the work might be better co-ordinated, and done at less expense. Should any occasion arise to do anything for the good of pharmacy, they then could speak with one united voice. There had recently appeared in the public papers a number of letters in reference to the profits of chemists. He was pleased to see that the P.D.L. had dealt successfully with these attacks. If they only went into these cases in a businesslike way, they would find that in nearly every case the charges were reasonable. He did not think chemists were making anything like the money other traders in a small way were. He would like to say, before concluding, that this was his last week of office as president of the M.C.A., and before going out of the chair he would like to point out that, if they were to have good results, they must have not only the financial help of pharmacists, but also their moral help and good feeling. Pharmacists must not sit back and criticise. What he wanted them to do was to come to the association meetings and say what they wanted it to do, and tell them how to do it. Before taking the mote out of the other fellow's eye, they should take the beam out of their own. He hoped that the smoke night would be the forerunner of many others, and that the good fellowship now existing would be continued. He thanked them all once more for turning up in such numbers, and trusted that they would long continue to give organised pharmacy their whole-hearted support.

The Visitors Welcomed.

The chairman extended a hearty welcome to their old friend, Mr. D. McAlpine, and to Mr. Joske, registrar of the Dental Board of Victoria.

Mr. McAlpine, on being asked to speak, said that when he received the invitation he could not resist the temptation of coming along. To see the faces of so many of his old friends, and to feel their hearty handshakes, had done him good. He had not expected to be asked to speak. Some are born great, he said; some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. On this occasion he thought greatness had been thrust upon him. Chemists would have an important part to play in the work of reconstruction which was ahead. Already he had had letters from America, suggesting the possibility of the use of those deadly gases, which had been used for the destruction of human life, as a means of destroying some of our pests, such as prickly pear. He was strongly of opinion that

our young men should be selected for important positions in the scientific world. He was sure that the Australian student could hold his own with anyone. All that he required was experience. They should send their young men away with travelling scholarships, and then they would come back and give them the benefit of their experience. (Applause.)

Mr. Joske said that he greatly appreciated the compliment which had been paid to him in asking him to speak. He felt he must congratulate those present on the magnificent gathering which had assembled. The function was, from every point of view, a great success. It was a great pleasure to him to be connected with them in celebrating the most magnificent event in our history. He trusted that there were many years of peace and prosperity before Australia and before the Empire. He also hoped that pharmacists, dentists and medical men would continue to work together in the same harmonious, practical way as at present for the benefit of the public. In selecting men for their boards and councils, they must choose men of far-reaching wisdom and great determination—men who were always ready to do the right thing. Both in dentistry and pharmacy this course had been adopted. The Pharmacy Board was blessed in having a Registrar possessing the tact, geniality and experience Mr. Butchers had. He thanked them all very much for the invitation, and assured them that he had enjoyed himself very much.

"Success to the Federal Journal."

Mr. Taylor said that he had been chosen to propose the toast, "Success to the Federal Journal." This toast had been placed on the list as it was the first opportunity which had occurred of drinking success to the new Federal Journal, which, by agreement between the various States, was now to become the real Federal Journal of the Commonwealth, and was to be published for the first time in January next. This was one of the most important matters which had taken place since the beginning of pharmacy in Australia, and the new Journal would, he hoped, be an important influence for good. If they received the assistance of everyone, it would be found that, in a very short time, the Federal Journal would take its place alongside the leading pharmaceutical journals of the world. He could not tell them how much they owed to the tact and ability of the delegates, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Butchers, in working out the details and placing the scheme so clearly before the two conferences that had been held. He did not want pharmacists to be selfish as regards the new Journal. They should read it themselves and then pass it on to their assistants, and their apprentices. They should also bring it under the notice of those connected with the allied professions. This would increase its scope and influence. Further, they should send their suggestions to the editor, and endeavour to assist him in the important work entrusted to him. Everyone knew the tact and ability Mr. Butchers possessed, and knew what to expect from him, but they must remember that he could not do all that was expected unless he received the hearty support and co-operation of pharmacists throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Butchers in responding, said that the future development of the new journal rested in the hands of pharmacists themselves. They had embarked upon an important new venture. For the first time in their history they were going to speak from one end of Australia to the other through the voice of their own paper. This entailed a heavy responsibility upon him personally, and he felt rather weighed down with the task he had been asked to undertake, but he was fortified by the assurance of pharmacists in all the States that they were entering upon this venture imbued with the one idea of helping to make it a success. On his part he could only promise to do his utmost to endeavour to live up to the good things which had been said. He thanked them most cordially for their good wishes and for the encouragement he had already received.

Military Matters.

Experiences with the A.I.F.

During August, in a short lecture to the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A., held in the Chemistry Theatre, Technical School, Perth, with Captain J. B. George in the chair, Lieutenant G. Spencer Compton described the work performed by chemists in the various branches of the army. Mention was made of the necessity for skill and knowledge in connection with the handling and use of huge quantities of explosives, chemical gases and curative chemicals in the hospital areas. All the available chemists were not engaged on munition work, and it was pointed out how very useful men who had had technical training proved in the army. Gas officers and instructors were attached to all divisions of the army, and these men were chemists, or had some chemical training.

The handling and use of huge quantities of curative chemicals in such areas as Etaples, Le Treport and Le Havre (where there existed hospitals with an approximate total of 15,000 beds) necessitated a personnel of trained men.

After the outbreak of certain epidemics (Trench Fever was quoted) a large amount of bacteriological work had to be done, and almost all hospitals of any size had a laboratory to carry out this work.

By far the greatest demand for chemists arose by the use of gas, and a good deal of the lecture was devoted to this interesting portion of the subject.

Many gases were used in different ways; devising methods of protection as well as new methods of "frightfulness" occupied our Special "Gas" Brigade and its advisers.

The British Box Respirator was exhibited, and its action in absorbing poison gases was explained. The Americans came into the war with a great flourish, but, despite their elaborate equipment, the British Respirator was afterwards

adopted by them, and later on our own rifle and our own tactics generally.

The German Respirator failed because of the lack of rubber; the chemicals used were much the same as in the British Respirator.

By the aid of air-photos and maps, the necessary atmosphere was created for a realisation of the soldiers' work; intensified to the verge of reality when some Bromine escaped into the room.

The lecture closed with some details of the effects of gas upon the Germans, and an account of the aggressive work of the British Gas Brigade at Arras, Ypres, Messines and elsewhere.

Repatriated Soldiers' After - Discharge, Medical Treatment.—Up to June 30 the Repatriation department had appointed 440 local medical officers to give treatment to discharged nurses, soldiers and sailors for disabilities arising from war service. In metropolitan areas treatment will be given by the departmental officer attached to the State branch. The local medical officers are distributed as follows:—Victoria, 114; New South Wales, 105; South Australia, 105; Queensland, 49; Tasmania, 36; Western Australia, 31. Altogether 726 local committees had been appointed, and eventually there is to be at least one medical officer for each local committee district. Under the after-the-war medical scheme, pharmacists will, by arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Societies and Associations, dispense prescriptions free of all charge to the patient, and supply such lotions or dressings as are required.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. W. Berkley, who recently passed his final examination in Victoria, has purchased a pharmacy at Culcairn.

New Companies Registered.—Randwick and District Dispensary Limited; capital, £2000 in 10/- shares; to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The Gladesville District Friendly Societies Dispensary Limited; capital, £2500, in 10/- shares; to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc.

Mr. Bernard Sydneham Berry, a registered pharmacist of South Australia, has come to settle in Sydney after active service abroad. He was registered at the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board, and is with Mr. Irvine, of Drummoyne. We hear that Mr. Berry will probably write on pharmaceutical matters, and if this be the case, his contributions will be welcomed by the trade journals.

Optical Conference.—The second Inter-State Optical Conference opens in Sydney on October 20. The Victorian delegates are:—Messrs. William Nott, president of the Victorian Optical Association, and J. K. Cumberland, member of council, and they will be accompanied by Mr. A. V. G. Stevenson, organising secretary of the Victorian Optical Association.

Botany for Pharmacists will in future form an important part of their materia medica studies. Mr. Alan J. Wat, demonstrator in botany at the Sydney University, is taking a very great interest in the collection of fine specimens and in the cultivation of medicinal plants. He has secured a plot of ground for their cultivation, and has already produced some fine specimens, while more are promised in the near future.

Mr. J. F. McKimm is still on the war-trail looking up new members for the Pharmaceutical Society. By circular and private letter and interview he seeks to bring all reputable pharmacists into the fold. At the smoke concert of the Western Suburbs' Master Pharmacists, he met Mr. Asher Hart, and forthwith Mr. Hart applied for admission as a member of the society. And so with others who might be mentioned.

Price Fixing Bill.—When this Bill was under consideration in the Legislative Assembly on October 14, a clause was added in committee prohibiting wholesale merchants from restraining retailers from selling any article below a fixed minimum price. If the Legislative Council passes this clause, it will have a serious effect on price-fixing agreements, under which a fair trading profit is guaranteed to the small retailer.

Jesse Robinson, a well-known Sydney dentist, was drowned in George's River on September 15, and the Coroner held an inquest on the matter on September 30. According to evidence deceased, with a companion, were fishing at night for black bream. Deceased went to lift the kelleck, but fell over into the river, and though search was made he was not found. The following morning his body was found at some distance from the spot. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

Mr. R. A. Matheson, of Junee, is another pharmacist who has been spending his holidays in Sydney. He has visited the Chemical Works and Laboratories of Elliott Brothers Limited, and has expressed his intention of seeing Mr. Stroud, of the Sydney University Pharmacy Department, as well as inspecting the Technical College and Technological Museum, before his return to his pharmacy at Junee. Among other matters, Mr. Matheson has given considerable attention to hypnotism, and has met with considerable success in the practice of this art.

Chemists' Cricket Club Revived. — The Chemists' Cricket Club of New South Wales is making a fresh start, and it is hoped that the annual matches, Wholesale v. Retail and Inter-state matches, may be revived during the coming season. Among the new officers, Mr. Lewis G. Cohen, of Elliott Bros. Ltd., is one of the Vice-Presidents. In accepting the office, Mr. Cohen expressed his intention of interesting himself in

of the interests of the pharmacist. He expresses a desire to become personally acquainted with all the pharmacists in the State of New South Wales.

New Drug Company.—The Allen-Liversidge (Australia) Limited has been registered with a capital of £25,000, in 5000 A £1 shares and 20,000 ordinary £1 shares. The object of the company is to carry on business as chemists and druggists. The names given as the first subscribers are William Wickham Millner, Madeline Elsie Booth, Francis Rhodes Millner, Edward Percy Simpson, Alex. Robert Minter, Leslie Chas. Saunders, and Percival John Evennett (each one share). The first directors are Thos. Geo. Millner, Edgar Hugh Wickham, and two persons nominated by Allen-Liversidge Limited.

Alcohol a Food.—Under the auspices of the Citizens' Rights and Liquor Reform Association, Professor H. G. Chapman, M.D., Professor of Pharmacology, Sydney University, delivered a lecture on the dietetic value of alcohol at King's Hall on September 23. Dr. Brady was in the chair. Professor Chapman said that, up till 50 years ago, alcohol had not been considered as anything but beneficial to the human dietary system. By means of lantern slide diagrams and graphs, the lecturer showed the influence of alcohol on the system. If taken in small quantities, he showed that alcohol did not interfere with the digestion. He declared that alcohol must be ranked as a food, as it produced heat and energy, performing the same duties as fat substances, such as butter.

Health Society of New South Wales.—This society has fallen off in membership considerably of late, and the attendances at its lectures have been largely composed of elderly ladies. On October 13, at 3 p.m., in the Assembly Hall, at the Education Buildings, a lecture was delivered by Mr. Launcelot Harrison, who was advisory entomologist to the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Forces. The subject was "Flies and Disease." The lecturer said that the public did not realise the danger of flies in the dwelling as carriers of diseases, such as enteric, diarrhœa, and dysentery. He urged that during the coming summer a campaign be entered upon for the destruction of flies, and outlined the methods that had been successful in Mesopotamia for ridding the trenches from the pests. The Hon. G. F. Earp, M.L.C., presided, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

Mr. J. A. Crisp, of Hobart, has been on a visit to Sydney, and has been combining business with pleasure. On October 10, accompanied by Mr. Treloar, he visited the Chemical Works and Laboratories of Elliott Brothers Limited. He expressed surprise at the rapid growth of these works since his last visit, and said that if only more visitors from Tasmania were to inspect such works, and see the vast extent that the industry is assuming, they would feel more disposed to place their orders in Australia. One of the things that especially attracted his attention was the printing establishment, with its vast plant for the production of labels, wrappers, cartoons and pamphlets, for the packing of proprietary articles. Mr. Crisp is taking a deep interest in the movement to establish a Federal Journal of Pharmacy. He says the movement has his full sympathy and support.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, President of the Master Pharmacists' Association, is actively extending the scope and influence of his association. He is seeking to induce every master pharmacist in the State to join the masters' union. He points out that unionism is the order of the day, and every master pharmacist has a right to join his union and fight for the maintenance of his rights and privileges. The employees have unions in which practically every man employed in the business is a member of the union, and the masters must be similarly united. He wants to be able to say that the Master Pharmacists' Association is a union of the whole of the master pharmacists of New South Wales, and that there are no blacklegs. The employees are united, and can put up a good fight for hours and wages. The masters, on their part, should be similarly united.

Lecture on Pharmacy Law.—Mr. A. Forster, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, lectured to the pharmaceutical students of the Sydney University on the morning of October 13 on the laws affecting the business of a pharmacist. He mentioned the following Acts: —Pharmacy Act of 1897, Poisons Act of 1902, Pure Foods Act of 1908, Opium Regulations of 1914, Indecent Publications Act of 1900, Liquor Act of 1912, Early Closing Act of 1899, Phosphorus Regulations of 1915, Workmen's Compensation Act of 1916, Private Hospitals Act of 1908, Weights and Measures Act of 1916, Inflammable Liquids Act of 1915, Registration of Firms Act of 1902, Juries Act of 1901, Trades Marks Act of 1905 and 1912, and Wages Board Awards. The lecturer pointed out the importance of the pharmacist making himself acquainted with the provisions of the law bearing on his business, and of strictly observing such provisions in the conduct of his business. Mr. Forster's lecture was greatly appreciated by the students, and he was heartily thanked for his courtesy in delivering the address.

VICTORIA.

Miss Irene Hearn is relieving at the Alfred Hospital.

Mr. C. V. Rees is relieving Mr. W. Denby, of Wangaratta.

Mr. A. Edwards is relieving Mr. J. F. Ogle, of Maryborough.

Mr. G. M. J. Cole is relieving Mr. Norman Pitt, of Newmarket.

Mr. H. J. Massey is relieving for Mr. A. J. Jenkins, of Mansfield.

Mr. F. J. Chamberlain is relieving Mr. John Llewellyn, of Alexandra.

Mr. Harold Brown is relieving Mr. J. Blackie, Albury, for a month.

Miss D. Bishop is relieving Miss Sheridan at the Tallangatta Pharmacy.

Mr. C. C. Bailey has been relieving Mr. John McSwiney, of Wodonga.

Mr. E. H. Lewis has accepted a position with Mr. H. Lay, of Windsor.

Mr. F. J. Charles is acting as locum tenens for Mr. P. T. Williams, Box Hill.

Mr. W. J. Johnston is relieving Mr. T. B. Foster, St. Kilda, who has recently married.

Mr. George McFarlane has been with Messrs. Simpson & Davenport during the month.

Mr. J. E. Fox has been acting as locum tenens for Mr. W. J. Williams, East Melbourne.

Mr. A. Broberg has been relieving Mr. Alex. Bell, of Inglewood, and has gone to J. Barnes of Horsham.

Mr. J. E. Crimmins has been relieving Mr. H. H. Brown, Morwell, and goes on to A. E. Taylor, Coleraine.

Mr. J. Barker has been relieving Mr. S. H. Marshall, and has now accepted a position at the Williamstown U.F.S.D.

Mr. M. J. Carroll has purchased the business of Mr. J. H. Smith (one of the veterans in pharmacy), 84 Swan-street, Richmond.

Mr. E. J. Plaisted, who has been five years with Mr. H. J. O'Halloran, has accepted a position with Mr. R. Maxwell, East Prahran.

Mr. A. J. Firkins, of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Australasia), Ltd., passed through Melbourne on October 15 on a visit to Tasmania.

Mr. E. W. Poynter, who was managing Mr. H. H. Brown's pharmacy at Morwell while he was on active service, has now purchased the business.

Mr. J. McGloin, a registered pharmacist, who went through the Indian campaign during the recent war, has been appointed Victorian representative for Wawn's Wonderwool and the other proprietary lines manufactured by Mr. V. A. Wawn.

Mr. Harry Williams, son of Mr. W. D. Williams, is visiting Japan during the University vacation. He is now doing his medical course, and is able to add to his accomplishments a comprehensive knowledge of the Japanese language, which he speaks and reads as fluently as English.

Eucalyptus Poisoning.—It is not often that cases of poisoning by eucalyptus oil occur, but a case was reported in the "Age" (Melbourne) on October 14. A young woman, aged 21, swallowed half a bottle of eucalyptus oil, apparently with the object of committing suicide to avoid arrest. She was admitted to the Melbourne Hospital in a serious condition.

Mr. C. E. Hirst, J.P., who died on September 12, was a familiar figure in the North Melbourne district. For many years he was in business in Spencer-street, West Melbourne. He was registered on June 27, 1877, his registration number being 216. Mr. Hirst joined the Pharmaceutical Society in 1877, and was elected a life member in 1903.

Mr. T. A. C. Sayle, Sandringham, is leaving with his wife and family on the R.M.S. "Orsova," in January next, on a visit to England. His eldest son, Tom, has just passed the first half of the British Minor Examination, together with several other A.I.F. pharmaceutical students. Prior to resuming their studies, they are taking a trip through Holland and the South of France.

Wholesale Druggists' Ball.—With the laudable object of adding to the funds of the Children's Hospital, the employees of Messrs. Duerdin & Sainsbury, Felton, Grimwade & Co., and Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. organised a fancy dress ball, which was held at the St. Kilda Town Hall on October 8. Some very pretty costumes were worn. Each lady dancer carried a balloon. This gave a bright touch of colour, and greatly enhanced the picturesqueness of the scene. Mr. Hugh McRae acted as general secretary of the committee, and he was ably assisted by Messrs. Morgan and Spencer. Mr. Walter Dunstan (president), and Messrs. Opray, Hodgson, Sullivan, and Donohoe constituted the committee, together with the Misses Galbraith, Acton, Walker, Whipp, and Lowe.

Chemists' Cricket Club.—A series of matches is being arranged, and any chemist, chemist's assistant or apprentice desirous of joining may do so on application to the hon. secretary, C. J. Gabriel, 297 Victoria-street, Abbotsford ('Phone, cent. 3559.) Intending players are asked to communicate with the secretary as soon as possible. Fixtures for November are as follows:—

Nov. 12.—R.C.C., at R.C.G., 2.30 p.m.

Nov. 19.—Tobacconists, at S.M.C.G., 2.30 p.m.

Nov. 26.—Xavier College, at College Ground, 2.30 p.m.

Practice will probably take place at the Richmond Cricket Ground on Oct. 29 and Nov. 5. Players are requested to ring the secretary re same.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. W. A. McGuffie is on a visit to Brisbane.

Mr. F. G. Marshall is holidaying in the west.

Mr. J. Daley, Boonah, has been visiting Brisbane.

Miss Wilson, Esk, has paid a flying visit to Brisbane.

Mr. T. A. Graham, of Barcaldine, has been holidaying in Southern Queensland.

Mr. H. H. Goodrick has taken up a position with Mr. W. W. Hollyoake, of Mackay.

Mr. J. A. Minnis has returned to Brisbane from a prolonged holiday in the Central West.

Military News.—Lieut. P. J. Heffernan has returned to Queensland. He intends to take up a business before long.

New Pharmacy.—Mr. F. W. Wheeler intends to open a business at Stone's Corner, Coorparoo, South Brisbane. At present Mr.

Wheeler manages Mr. R. Lenehan's branch shop, South Brisbane.

Staff Sergeant Harry Rawlinson has returned to Queensland. After spending a few days in Brisbane he will leave for his home in Maryborough, where it is his intention to relieve Mr. C. Hughes for some time.

Mr. W. Griffiths, jun., was successful recently in passing his minor examination in London. On returning to Queensland it is his intention to relieve his father, Mr. Wm. Griffiths, of Charters Towers, for a time. Mr. Griffiths, in a letter, says that he has been 49 years in business in the old country and in Queensland. He served a five years' apprenticeship without salary, and was even asked to pay for breakages. A premium was also paid. Long hours was the order of the day, when he started in business. The only redeeming feature appears to be that he had very little opportunity to spend the enormous salary received.

Business in Queensland.—The state of business in Queensland to-day is represented largely by my last month's report. Overseas stocks are abundantly held by local wholesale druggists. There are still great difficulties over stocks from the South, and sometimes several weeks have elapsed before orders are filled. The settling of the marine strike has eased matters somewhat. To-day the great outstanding trouble in Queensland is want of rain. Very little rain has fallen during the last five months, and in some districts for a much longer period. In the agricultural districts crops are suffering severely. All over the State stock is dying. At present there does not appear to be any prospect of general rain, indications in different places are prevalent, but only come to tantalise. Feed is becoming extremely scarce. Householders are finding difficulty in providing vegetables at a reasonable price. The effect on the drug trade is becoming very evident.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. J. B. Burden announces that he has taken into partnership his late chief assistant, Mr. G. E. Willoughby, and that the business will in future be carried on under the name of Burden Limited, pharmaceutical chemists, 45 King William-street and Henley Beach.

President's Medal Competition.—The attention of apprentices is called to the fact that the quantity of Ferri et Quininæ Citras has been reduced from 150 grammes to 30 grammes.

Employment Register.—The attention of members is called to the fact that the secretary has opened a register for apprentices and assistants requiring employment and vice versa, and will be pleased at any time to have names of parties desiring assistance in this direction. Already the names of two young ladies are registered, who require to apprentice themselves to a city or suburban pharmacist. Further particulars can be had from the Adelaide office.

TASMANIA.

Mr. L. J. Abra, pharmacist and optician, Launceston, left by the "Loongana" on October 14 to attend the Federal conference of opticians, which opens in Sydney on October 20.

Mr. S. C. Ellis, pharmacist, of Burnie, has gone to Victoria, and intends to apply for registration in that State. Mr. J. McGrath, who came to Tasmania from South Australia about three years ago, has purchased the business Mr. Ellis was in charge of at Burnie.

Business Topics.

Expedition.

Many small retailers, says the Boston *Spatula*, do not sufficiently appreciate the fact that a large part of their trade comes from men, and some women, who go to their stores to make their purchases because it is, or should be, so much easier to buy anything in a small shop than it is in a huge department store, where customers grow old waiting to be waited on and for the return of their change. That this advantage be not lost, it is advisable that druggists use as much expedition as possible in supplying the wants of their visitors and, above all, to cut down red tape to its lowest limits. The ideal way of doing a retail business is almost always found at the cigar counter, where the goods are handed the customer in one hand and his change is given him in the other. This is what the public, at least the male portion of it, likes, and it is what is bound to give a store popularity. Everything that delays the completion of a sale is to the masculine mind an annoying nuisance.

Proprietaries Manufacturers' Association

A new Association has been formed in Great Britain by manufacturers of proprietaries, having for its title "Association of Manufacturers of British Proprietaries." The following officers have been elected:—Chairman, Mr. W. H. Woodward (W. Woodward, Ltd.); Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. Wylde (Thomas Keating); Treasurer, Mr. J. Kenningham (Condy and Mitchell, Ltd.); Secretary, Mr. J. H. Horwill, 109 Temple-avenue, London, E.C. The subscription ranges from £3 3/- to £10/10/-, according to the number of employees in the firm or company, the higher amount named being for those with fifty or more. Prospective legislation is said to be the *raison d'etre* of the formation of the Association. Manufacturers fear that the Government proposals may seriously prejudice the interests of all manufacturers of proprietary medicines. Amongst the firms represented on the committee are:—Messrs. Allen and Hanburys Ltd., Thomas Beecham, Ashton and Parsons Ltd., Evans, Sons Lescher and Webb Ltd., and Boots Pure Drug Co.

Trade Notes.

The Australian Drug Co. (Sydney):—The *Bulletin* comments on the annual statement of accounts as follows:—

June.	Profits.	Dividends.		To Reserves.	Reserves.
1911 ..	£4,766	5 p.c. =	£3750	£1016	£10,252
1912 ..	3,419	5 „ „	3750	—	9,921
1913 ..	8,572	10 „ „	7500	1072	10,993
1914 ..	8,875	10 „ „	7500	1375	12,368
1915 ..	8,921	10 „ „	7500	1421	13,789
1916 ..	9,885	10 „ „	7500	2385	16,174
1917 ..	9,985	10 „ „	7500	2485	18,659
	Premiums on new shares ..			170	18,829
1918 ..	17,084	10 p.c. =	8750	8334	27,163
1919 ..	12,010	10 „ „	10,000	2010	29,173

The chairman said that the record profits announced a year ago were due to the very rapid growth of the business. But no excuse is given for the slump of over £5,000 in the latest figures. Yet the rush for drugs and clinical thermometers and preventatives against 'flu during the past term might reasonably have been expected to give equally handsome results. Certainly there was a collapse in prices following upon the Armistice, but the directors say that it "was provided for." However, stocks have been piling up—the book value at June 30 last was almost 50 p.c. greater than it was a year previously—and it is not unlikely that current profits have been called upon to protect the present large accumulations against possible depreciation in value. Costs may have further increased during the year; but on such matters the accounts are silent. The profit and loss statement is compressed into one tablet: "Net profits after providing for all trading exes., bad and doubtful debts, depreciation of plant and fixtures, and taxation, etc., £12,010." The directors' report is also silent as to the expenses and compensation (if any) the co. had to meet as a result of its barium sulphate troubles. However, shareholders have nothing to complain about in the smaller profit, for there is still a comfortable margin over their 10 p.c. div.; though on the funds employed in the business the disclosed profits were equal to only 9.3 p.c.

The company's interests have expanded rapidly during recent years, manufacture having been speeded up and less dependence placed on imports. Here is a comparison of the balance-sheet figures over eight years:—

	1911.	1918.	1919.
Capital	£75,000	£100,000	£100,000
Liabilities..	44,591	38,719	65,646
Freeholds and plant	8,868	17,882	17,627
Stock		84,971	123,229
Book Debts	116,741	57,526	58,658
Cash, investments, etc.	8,034	10,502	5,304

To finance present heavy stocks the company has had to lean on others. Until a couple of years ago the management was working on £25,000 of debentures, but these were unloaded by getting in a similar amount of share capital. Over the eight years the increase in capital and liabilities has amounted to £46,055. Meantime, £8,759 has been added to the book value of premises and plant, and £62,416 to more or less liquid assets. That shows an improvement of £25,120 in the eight years before paying the year's dividend, which is £6,250 larger than it was in 1911.

Vitazone Pty.—A wide range of toilet preparations is manufactured by this firm. Sister Grace Victor, the directress, has made a specialty of this class of business for many years. Each line is sent out in artistically decorated jars and boxes, and is guaranteed under the Pure Foods Act. Extensive offices and laboratories have been opened at Queen Victoria Buildings, Sydney. The business in toilet requisites is a constantly growing one, which pharmacists find it profitable to cater for. Vitazone Pty. are experts in this particular sphere, and will be pleased to forward catalogues and prices on application.

Mr. V. A. Wawn has just fitted up a new factory at 44 Elizabeth Street, Redfern, Sydney. He has entered into contracts with the Queensland Government for the purchase of locally produced cotton, and has installed machinery with a view of manufacturing the cotton wool used by him for the preparation of Wonderwool.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Oils, etc.

R. F. Verdaline.—Reginald Alfred Ridgley and Francis Thomas Frinsdorf, Nailsworth, South Australia.

Class 3.—Chemicals Used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Hydrarsonal.—David George Bull, The Laboratory, Lister House, Melbourne, pharmaceutical chemist and bacteriologist.

Genaformint.—Genatosan Limited, No. 12 Chenies-street, London, manufacturing chemists.

Pomona.—The Australian Drug Company, Limited, 19-21 O'Connell-street, Sydney, New South Wales, manufacturing chemists.

Medicura.—Charles Midgley, Ltd., Manchester, England, manufacturing chemists.

Glynseed.—Joseph Garrick, 294 Smith-street, Collingwood, chemist.

Purgen.—H. and T. Kirby, Ltd., Willesden Green, London, manufacturing chemists.

Lecithol.—Jane Owen, Christchurch, New Zealand, married woman.

Class 4.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, etc.

Clorosan.—Kingsborough Black, Y.M.C.A. Building, Pitt-street, Sydney.

O-ban.—Kingsborough Black, Y.M.C.A. Building, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Osyl.—Lysol Ltd., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, chemical manufacturers.

Medicura.—Charles Midgley, Ltd., Manchester, Lancashire, England, manufacturing chemists.

Lustr-ite.—The Lustr-ite Corporation, 46 Brooklyn, New York, manufacturers.

Dermax.—Kingsborough Black, Y.M.C.A. Building, Pitt-street, Sydney, merchant.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers Limited, Sydney, report:—September has been a remarkably good month for business in Sydney. There has been brisk trade throughout the metropolitan area, and an unusually large number of buyers, both from the country and from other States, have visited Sydney with a view to purchasing stocks for the summer season. Sydney seems to be blessed with larger supplies than any other city in the Commonwealth. Pharmacists should note the following prices:—

Morphia Salts have fallen considerably. The following are the Sydney prices: Acetate, 30/- per oz.; Alkaloid, 42/- per oz; Bimeconate, 40/- per oz; Mur., 30/- per oz.; sulphate, 30/- per oz.; tartrate, 40/- per oz.

Arsenic has fallen to 63/- cwt. for white, and 56/- for grey arsenic.

Acetic Acid.—50 per cent., 1/8 per lb.; by Winchester, 1/6 per lb.; by cwt. lots, 1/4 per lb.

Strychnia Hydrochlor.—11/- per oz.

Acid Salicylic.—8d. per oz; 7/6 per lb.

Calcium Lactate.—1/- per oz.; 13/- per lb.

Creosote.—1/9 per oz.; 24/- per lb.

Cupri Acet.—3/6 per lb.

Potas. Caustic (Commercial).—3/3 per lb.

Soda Hydras. (Pure).—5/- per lb.; 7 lb., 4/6 per lb.

Acid Oleic.—1/6 per lb.; Winchester lots, 1/3 per lb.

Ferri Carb. Precip.—1/- per lb.

Cocaine Mur.—2/6 per tube; 1 dr. bottles, 8/6 each; 60/- per oz.

Ext. Buchu. Liq.—16/- per lb.

Eversweet Feeding Bottles.—15/- per doz.; under 1 doz., 15/6.

Violet Powder (2 oz.).—3/6 per doz.; 6 doz., 3/3 per doz.; 12 doz., 3/- per doz.

Evans' Marking Ink.—No. 1, 4/- per doz.; 12 doz., 3/9 per doz. No. 2, 7/6 per doz.; 12 doz., 7/- per doz.

Wright's Coal Tar Soap.—9/- per doz.

Mennen's Shaving Cream.—20/6 per doz.

Plasmon Cocoa.—No. 1, 15/9 per doz.; No. 2, 28/6 per doz.; No. 3, 54/- per doz.

Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne, in their quarterly list for October, report as follows:—

The industrial situation is still in a state of chaos, strikes and threatened strikes being a daily occurrence, greatly to the detriment of business generally. The shipping strike having been settled, normal conditions may resume in the course of a few weeks, but at the present time there is offering more cargo for Interstate traffic than the shipping companies can handle.

Cabled information from Japan informs us that Camphor is still steadily rising in price, and indicates that it may reach record figures.

Menthol is still scarce, and very dear. Borax, Boracic Acid, and other heavy chemicals are now showing a tendency to firmer prices. Olive Oil is only procurable in small quantities, the price remaining stationary. Alcohol (Methylated and Rectified) is improving in regard to supply, but Sugar is still very short. Quinine has advanced 7d. per oz. for forward delivery, consequently the local rate will advance in the near future. Norwegian Cod Liver Oil is scarce, the local market being bare.

ALTERATIONS IN PRICES.

The following lines have advanced:—Benzine, Camphor, Cort. Aurant, Cort. Canellæ, Gum Damar, Gum Shellac, Inf. Calumbæ, Inf. Quassiæ, Inf. Senegæ, Lin. Camphor, Lin. Terebinth, Lupulus, Menthol, Ol Citronella, Ol Cocoanut, Ol Cottonseed, Ol Lini, Ol Nucis, Ol Terebinth, Paraffin Alb., Pot. Iodid., Quinine, Rad. Gelsem, Resina, Santonin, Sem. Lini, S.V.R., Terebenum, Atkin's Quinine Wine, Benger's Food, Bowen's Sago, Carnrick's Food, Cuticene, Denoual's Capsules, Fellows' Syrup, Horlick's Milk, Neave's Food, New Skin, Plasmon Cocoa, Robinson's Groats and Barley, Urodonal, Waterbury's Compounds, Ext. Malt and Malt and Oil, Cherry Tooth Paste, Cocoanut Oil (packed), Eff. Citrate of Magnesia, Lanoline (in tubes).

Lines reduced are:—Acid Acetyl Salicyl, Acid Salicyl, Antim Nig, Barbitonum, Caffein Cit., Calcii Carbid, Calcii Lact., Cocaine, Cort. Ulmi, Cupri Sulph., Ext. Sarsæ Liq., Fuller's Earth, Gum Guaiaci, Gum Olibani, Hydrargyrum, Kamala, Methyl. Sal., Morphina, Nux Areca, Ol. Ricini, Ol. Rosmarini, Oxymel Scillæ, Paraldehyd., Pearlash, Phenacetin, Phenazone, Phosphorus (now 10/- lb.), Pot. Acetas, Pot. Bicarb., Pot. Bromid., Pot. Carb., Pot. Permang., Pot. Sulphurata, Rad. Scillæ, Rad. Tarax, Sacch. Lact., Saccharin, Sem. Carui Sodii Benzoas, Sodii Salicylas, Strychnia, Waterglass, Vials (French), Bacchus Marsh Malted Milk, Bates' Salve, Brand's Essences, Condy's Fluid and Crystals, Cuticura Soap, Kruschen Salts, Lemco, Ligmolliene, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Stroyine, Boxes (chip), Lint.

American Advices show a higher market for Carbolic Acid, and with a sympathetic rise in all Salicylates. Camphor has advanced, with every prospect of higher rates in the near future. Menthol remains firm. Iodides generally are on the up grade, owing to the advanced cost of crude iodide. Mercurials and Blue Vitriol are higher. Acetphenetidin is firm. Gum opii has weakened, and this has brought a decrease in the price of Morphine. Hydroquinine is one of the few articles for which a lower price is ruling.

British Market Reports indicate a quiet market generally.

Higher.—Arsenic, Clove Oil, Olive Oil, Phenacetin, Santonin, Methyl Salicylate, Japanese Refined Camphor, American Peppermint Oil, Shellac.

Firmer.—Sugar of Milk, Phenolphthalein, Castor Oil, Carbolic Acid Thymol, Saffron, Cottonseed Oil, Star Aniseed Oil, Cloves, Bergamot Oil.

Easier.—Areca, Amidopyrin, Japanese Dementholised Peppermint Oil, Citronella Oil.

Lower.—Chamomiles, Phenazone, Menthol, Apomorphine, Digitalin, Homatropine, Eserine, Atropine, Turpentine, Vanillin.

Santonin is quoted at 45/- per lb.

Strychnine.—6/6 to 6/10.

Thymol.—Firm at 32/6 per lb.

Phenacetin.—Scarce at 22/- per lb.

Phenazone.—Easier at 30/- per lb.

Phenolphthalein.—24/- lb. Supplies short.

Aspirin.—Unchanged at 4/6 per lb.

Bromides.—Crystals, 3/6; Granular, 3/3; Common, 3/-; Soda, 2/8 per lb.

The rise in Indian exchange has increased, the cost of goods originating in India. Industrial conditions in England remain unsettled, and are tending to restrict business transactions.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

September Examination Questions.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

LATIN.—Total marks, 150. A candidate who obtains 75 marks (i.e., 50 per cent.) will be awarded a Pass in this subject.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Translate A and B.

A

Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: Scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur. Sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Haes cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar eius dextram prendit; consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat; tanti eius apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et rei publicae iniuriam et suum dolorem eius voluntati ac precibus condonet.

[24 marks.]

B.

Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret, tertia, ut venientes sustineret. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius cum sustinere nostrorum impetus non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros obiecerant et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela coniciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque

mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu cum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castris que nostri potiti sunt.

[20 marks.]

2. Parse fully—complexus, minuendam, victis, castris. [8 marks.]

3. Decline throughout—meus, se, acer, voltus, laus. [12 marks.]

4. Give in columns the meaning, gender, ablative, singular, and plural of—mare, res, iter, filia, vulnus, ordo, domus. [10 marks.]

5. [Roman matrons prevail on the exiled Coriolanus to spare Rome.]

Translate—Cum armis viri defendere urbem non possent, mulieres precibus lacrimisque eam servare conantur. ubi ad castra ventum est, nuntiatum est Coriolano adesse ingens mulierum agmen, primo, ut qui nec publica maiestate legatorum nec sacerdotum religione motus est, multo obstinatior adversus lacrimas mulierum erat. dein miles quidam inquit "nisi me decipiunt oculi, mater tibi uxorque et liberi adsunt." Coriolanus matrem complexurus erat. illa dixit:—"priusquam complexum accipio, scire volo utrum ad hostem an ad filium venerim." [22 marks.]

6. Turn the following sentences into English.—Explain the construction (the case, mood, or tense) of words in black, but do not parse them in full:—Credimus occisum iri Caesarem. In me convertite ferrum. Roman ex Asia redierat. Faciam, si potero. Haec nobis dicenda sunt. [12 marks]

7. Write in columns the principal parts and meanings of the verbs—video, seco, dico, tango, vivo, ago, sedeo, audeo. fungor, vincio. [10 marks.]

8. Write out—Subjunctive imperfect of audio, indicative perfect of fio, indicative future of nolo, imperative of duco. [8 marks.]

9. Turn into Latin, either as separate sentences, or preferably as continuous prose—

The camp has been left. Many of our soldiers have come home. The long labours and the many dangers have been overcome. The enemy hope to have peace. We too shall be happy if each will do what he can for his country. [24 marks.]

For the Mathematical Papers, following, compasses and protractors will be necessary for all candidates.

ARITHMETIC.—Time allowed: Two hours and a half.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{8}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{8}} + \frac{1}{1\frac{1}{7}}}{3 - \left\{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{1\frac{1}{8}}} - \frac{1}{4 - \frac{3}{1\frac{1}{7}}}\right\}}$.

2. A owes B three-quarters of what B owes C; B gives to A £2 15s. 3d., and A then paid C what B owed him. If the debts are now paid, what did B owe C and what did A owe B? [12 marks.]

3. A kilometre being 1,093.638 yards, find to two places of decimals how many kilometres there are in 100 English miles. [11 marks.]

4. How many lbs. troy make 14 lbs. avoirdupois. [8 marks.]

5. By ordering coal at the pit I receive 21 cwt. for each ton. What quantity must I order so as to save 15s. when coal is 25s. per ton? [8 marks.]

6. Express $\cdot729 \times \cdot0164 \div (3\cdot26 + 1\cdot237)$ as a recurring decimal. [12 marks.]

7. Find the simple interest on £5.400 for 300 days at 2½ per cent. [8 marks.]

8. Four reapers begin to mow a field, and at the end of five days they have cut 10 acres. Two more men are engaged, who work at the same pace, and in three days more the work is ended. How many acres was the field? [8 marks.]

9. Find the cost of fencing a square field containing 109 acres 3 roods 8 poles 8 square yards at 4s per yard. [11 marks.]

10. A triangular plot of ground is enclosed by fencing which measures 10 yards, 12 yards, and 10 yards. Find by a graph the area of the plot. [10 marks.]

ENGLISH.—Time allowed: Two hours.

A.

1. Write an Essay on—
   (a) Aviation; or
   (b) Any piece from the Golden Treasury; or
   (c) A hobby.

Pay particular attention to spelling, punctuation, and division into paragraphs.

2. Give the general and the detailed analysis of the following passage, using abbreviations throughout:—

   For summer and his pleasures wait on thee,
   And, thou away, the very birds are mute;
   Or if they sing, 'tis with so dull a cheer,
   That leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near.

[12 marks.]

3. Give an example (by means of a sentence) of—A gerund as nominative, a complement, an interrogative adjective, an anomalous verb.

Write the feminine of hero, bullock, colt; the plural of gas, score, body-guard; the past tense of sink, rive, lie, swim. [10 marks.]

4. What is meant by the terms—Inversion, parenthesis, ambiguity, metonymy. Give an example of each. [8 marks.]

5. Mark off the quantities and the feet, and say what effect is aimed at in any three of the following:—
   (a) Swinging slow with sullen roar,
   (b) Voices of water and wind in the bays of it
   Lingered, and lulled like the psalm of a dream.
   (c) From all division let our land be free.
   (d) Gold of the tangled wilderness of wattle.
   Break in the lone green hollows of the hills.

[9 marks.]

B.

6. Write the meaning of the following words, from the Golden Treasury:—Nouns—cadence, peer, opiate, lay, harbinger, clarion, nabob, labyrinth; adjectives—sable, ingenuous, pied, fretted, rathe; verbs—delve, mantle, whist, carouse. Give brief notes on any two of these words. [11 marks.]

7. Write out a sonnet by Shakespeare, Keats, or Shelley, or else write out about 12 lines of an Ode. [12 marks.]

8. Explain the allusions in any three of the following:—
   (a) How oft from Phoebus they do fly to Pan.
   (b) He nothing common did or mean
   Upon that memorable scene.
   (c) A peopled labyrinth of walls,
   Amphitrite's destined halls.
   (d) Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame.

[10 marks.]

9. Give the sense of any two of the following:—
   (a) Her seamless garment, at great Mammon's nod,
   With hands unfilial we have basely rent.
   (b) O, the noon beside the ocean, when the spring-tide landward set,
   Cast aside the loosened silver from the waves of violet,
   As the sea-god sang a love-song and the sheoak answer made,
   Came the magpie's carol wafted down the piny colonnade.
   (c) Within the world a second world
   That circles ceaselessly:
   Stars in the sky and sister stars—
   Turn in your eyes and see!
   (d) Loth was I and lief was I: full loth for her laughing eyes:
   But lief to compass the stave of Life note and note under changing skies! [8 marks.]

ALGEBRA.—Time allowed: Two hours.

1. Expand
$(x^2 + 6x - 9)(x - 3)^2 - (x^2 + 9)(x + 3)(x - 3)$
[13 marks.]

2. Find the simple factors of $x^3 - 7x - 6$. [7 marks.]

3. Find the H.C.F. of $48x^4 + 8x^3 + 31x^2 + 15x$ and $24x^4 + 22x^3 + 5x + 17x^2$. [12 marks.]

4. (i) Find the simple interest on £a for x years at z per cent.
(ii) A person can walk a miles in x hours. How many miles can he walk in 40 minutes.
(iii) Half the sum of two numbers is 20, and three times their difference is 18, find the numbers.
(iv) What is the sum of three consecutive numbers of which x is the greatest? [8 marks.]

5. Simplify

$$\frac{b+c}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{a+c}{(b-a)(b-c)} + \frac{a+b}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

[13 marks.]

6. Factorize—
(i) $a^2b^2 + 17abcd + 42c^2d^2$.
(ii) $a^4 - 51a^2b^3 + 144b^6$.
(iii) $a^2x^2 + ax^2 + x - a^2 + a$.
[9 marks.]

7. A grocer mixes cocoa at 8s. a lb. with another sort at 5s. a lb., so as to make 60lbs. worth 6s. a lb. What quantity of each is taken? [9 marks.]

8. Extract the square root of

$$x^4 - 6x^3 + \tfrac{9}{3}x^2 - 2x + \tfrac{1}{9}.$$

[6 marks.]

9. Solve the quadratic equation—

$$\frac{3x+4}{5} - \frac{30-2x}{x-6} = \frac{7x-14}{10}.$$

[13 marks.]

10. Find the length of the line joining the points (15, —12) (—15, 4). [10 marks.]

GEOMETRY.—THE SUBSTANCE OF EUCLID, BOOKS I. and III., 20-32. Time allowed: Two hours.

EIGHT questions from the first book and FOUR from the third are set, but candidates are not required to work the whole paper. Any TEN QUESTIONS correctly answered will secure full marks. Any THREE questions correctly done from the first book, together with any TWO from the second, will be considered a pass. Two questions from Book III. must be correctly answered.

1. Define—obtuse angle, polygon, acute-angled triangle, tangent, similar segments.
2. If in the triangle KLP the angle KLP equals the angle KPL, then the side KP equals the side KL.
3. If one side of a triangle be produced, then the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
4. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
5. Triangles on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal in area.
6. If the square described on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides, then the angle contained by these two sides shall be a right angle.
7. If, through a point equidistant from two parallel straight lines, two straight lines are drawn cutting the parallels, the portions of the latter thus intercepted are equal.
8. The diagonals of a rhombus are unequal.

BOOK III.

9. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
10. In equal circles the angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, which stand on equal arcs are equal.
11. The angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.
12. If two chords intersect within a circle, they form an angle equal to that at the centre subtended by half the sum of the arcs they cut off.

SECTION I. (b).—PRACTICAL DISPENSING AND PRESCRIPTION READING. Examiners: Messrs. Buckhurst, Fleay, and Gulliver. Practical Dispensing. Time allowed: Three hours.

N.B.—It is expected that the work will be completed within the specified time. If the time allowed is exceeded, marks will be deducted.

Candidates are required to write a brief report on their work.

1. R Mist Sennac Co. ½lb.

2. R Acid Sulphurosi ℥ lv.
Tinct. Myrrh. ℥ j.
Aq. Camph. ad. ℥ vIIj.
F Gargarisma.
℥ iv. C.C.V. aquæ utend frequent

3. Empl. Plumbi ℥ iv.
O.O.O. ℥ lv.
Gum. Camph. ℥ j.
Ung. Zinci ad. ℥ lj.
Ft. Ung. m. d. u.

4. R Ac. Acetyl. Salicyl. grs. x.
Pot. Citras grs. x.
Vin. Ipecac. ɱ x.
Inf. Senegæ ad. ℥ fs.
Ft. Mist. sec artem. Mitte xvi. tales.
S. ℥ iv. ex. ℥ iv. succ. limonis quattuor quaque hora

5. R Ferrous Phosph. 1.065 gm.
Quin. Sulph. 1.065 gm.
Strychninæ 0.032 gm.
Sacch. Lact. 1.25 gm.
Ft. Pil. sedecim, pearl coat. Cap. i. post cibos statim.

FINAL EXAMINATION.—SECTION I. (a).—WRITTEN WORK. Examiner: MR. A. E. SAYER. Time allowed: Three hours.

1. What do you understand by the terms?—
(a) Water-bath,
(b) Steam-bath.
What is Oleum Theobromatis? What is its use in pharmacy? Give its characters, tests, and melting point. How are melting points determined? [10 marks.]

2. Give an account of the manufacture of Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus; also its incompatibles, doses, characters, and tests. [15 marks.]

3. Describe in detail the processes of maceration, percolation, re-percolation.
Give examples of tinctures made by each of the above processes. [10 marks.]

4. Write a short account of each of the following liquid extracts, showing the menstruum employed in each case and reason for using such menstruum:—

Ext. Filicis liq.	Ext. Glycyrrh. liq.
Ext. Hammamelidis liq.	Ext. Hydrastis liq.
Ext. Ipecac. liq.	Ext. Cinchonæ liq.

[15 marks.]

5. What are the regulations governing the sale of?—

Strychnine,	Chloroform,
Cocaine,	Sulphonal
Phosphorus,	Tincture Iodi fort.,
Chloral hydrate,	Hydrochloric Acid.

Give doses and antidotes of above. [15 marks.]

6. (a) A sample of Ext. Nucis Vom. liq. under assay measures 80 mils, and is found to contain 1.75 grammes of strychnine. To what volume must 500 mils of this sample be diluted to make it B.P. strength?
(b) What volume of Sol. Cocaine hydrochlor. 2.75 per cent. could be made from 60.15 grains Cocain Mur.? [15 marks.]

7. Complete and translate the following abbreviations:—

Vom. urg.	Hor. un. spat.
Sum. tal.	Omn. bihor.
S.O.S.	Donec. alv. sol. fuer.
Mane. pr.	Dieb. Alt.
H.D.	Coch. parv.

[10 marks.]

8. Give the imperial equivalents of—

0.6 milligrams,	3 decimils,
12 centigrams,	20 decigrams,
18 centimils,	12 grammes;

and the metric equivalents of—

30 minims,	6 fluid drams,
5 grains,	4 fluid ounces,
1-10 grain	1-32 grain

[10 marks.]

SECTION III. (a).—WRITTEN WORK. Examiners: Mr. Sidney Plowman, F.R.C.S., and Mr. B. L. Stanton. Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Describe the preparation, physical properties, incompatibilities, and antidotes of the following:—
   (a) Liquor Ammonii fortis.
   (b) Iodum.
   (c) Zinci Chloridum.
   (d) Sodii Nitris.
2. What is meant by a "Normal" Solution?
   Give a detailed account of the preparation and standardisation of a normal solution of Sulphuric Acid.
3. Barium Sulphate for X-ray purposes requires to be absolutely pure. How would you determine the presence of likely impurities, and distinguish between samples of Barium Sulphate, Barium Sulphite, and Barium Sulphide?
4. Given a sample of Potassium Carbonate and any other chemicals required, describe how you would prepare samples of—
   Potassium Sulphate, Potassium Iodide,
   Potassium Bicarbonate, Potassium Hydroxide.
5. What volumes of 31.79 per cent. Hydrochloric Acid, specific gravity 1.16, and water will be requried to make a litre of Acidum Hydrochlorium dilutum, B.B., containing 10 per cent. by weight HCl and s.g. 1.048?
6. Describe the sugars of the B.P. What relation exists betwen these and the starches?
7. What reactions take place in the preparation of the following?—
   (a) Liquor Magnesii Bicarbonatis.
   (b) Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.
   (c) Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.
   (d) Glycerinum Acidi Borici.
   (e) Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis.

SECTION III. (b).—PRACTICAL WORK.

1. The solution, marked A, contains 3.2 grammes of a sample of Ammonium Bromide, in 1000 c.c. of the solution.
   Determine volumetrically the percentage of pure Ammonium Bromide in the sample, by means of the given solution of Silver Nitrate.
   $AgNO_3 = 169{\cdot}89$ $NH_4Br = 97{\cdot}962$.
2. Identify the sample of B.P. substance, marked B.
3. Examine the sample of Magnesium Carbonate marked C, for the presence of the following as impurities:—Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Aluminium, Iron, Zinc, Calcium, Chlorides and Sulphates.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to ensure publication in the current month's issue should reach the office of the Journal not later than the fifteenth of the month.

LITERARY MATTER.

All matter sent for publication in the Literary pages of the Journal should be addressed to the Editor, and to ensure publication should reach the office of the Journal, as a rule not later than the sixteenth of the month.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

November Preliminary Examinations.

CANDIDATES are notified that the Preliminary Examination, which usually takes place during the first week in December, has been put forward a week. The dates of the Examination are Wednesday and Thursday, November 26 and 27.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Chemists Should Push Australian Goods.

If a chemist sent half his scrips out to be made up by someone else, although he had a staff capable of handling them all himself, we'd think him just a wee bit foolish. We'd wonder just what his idea was. Certainly, no one would call him a good business man. And yet, when Australia sends its good money to Japan and America and other foreign countries, to pay for all sorts of stuff that should be made here, is it any more logical?

For Australia needs the money. We've got a national debt of over seven hundred millions. We have to pay nearly forty millions a year in interest alone on our borrowed money. Since the beginning of the war, Australia has been borrowing money at top speed. Things have been prosperous during the spending of these huge sums. But soon we must settle down to the disagreeable job of paying the bill.

Every man who is sincerely patriotic should do his best to keep the money in Australia. And you, Mr. Retail Chemist, can do as much as anybody. More often than not the buyer comes to you with quite an open mind, ready to be influenced in any direction you think fit. In every such case a word from you would sell the Australian article in preference to the imported.

The following goods are exclusively of Australian manufacture:—Valeria Face Powder, Valeria Tooth Paste, Valeria Talcum, Cipria Face Powder, Valeria Eau de Cologne, Valeria Skin Soap, Valeria Brilliantine, and Dorothy Face Powder. We urge you to give a good push to all these lines, chiefly because they are Australian made.

At the same time, we urge you to push ALL Australian goods, no matter by whom made. If you help to build up Australia's prosperity, you, too, will share in the benefit.

Inserted by W. Wilson, 51 Macquarie-street, Sydney.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventh Annual Meeting of the members of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the company, 360 Swanston-street, Melbourne, on WEDNESDAY, 26th NOVEMBER, 1919, at 8.30 p.m.

Business.

1. To confirm the minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
3. To elect four Directors. Messrs. G. E. Gulliver, E. E. Malyon, D. Rankin and C. C. Wallis retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves, for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor and fix remuneration of same. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring Auditor, has been nominated for re-election.
5. To transact any other business of which due notice has been given.

By Order of the Board,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Dated at Melbourne,
21st October, 1919.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

VISIT TO COMMONWEALTH SERUM LABORATORIES.

By arrangement with Dr. J. H. Cumpston, Director of Quarantine, an inspection of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories at Royal Park, Melbourne, will take place on Wednesday, October 29, 1919, at 2.45 p.m. Dr. Penfold, the Director of the Laboratories, will be in charge of the party. The inspection will occupy about an hour and a half. Pharmacists desirous of being present will catch the 2.16 p.m. Coburg train at Flinders-street station, and alight at Royal Park. A train leaves Royal Park on the return journey at 4.1 p.m.

This inspection has been arranged solely for Pharmacists and their Assistants, and a large attendance is looked forward to.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

College of Pharmacy, Melbourne,
October 15, 1919.

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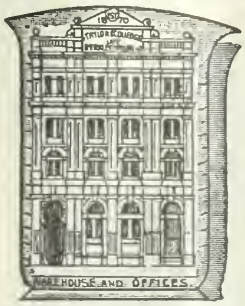

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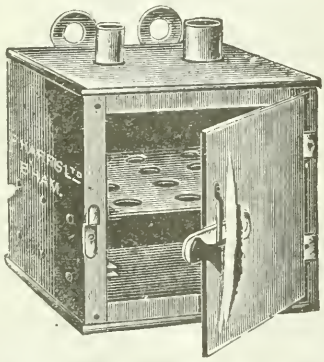

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Carbolic Acid Co-Efficient.

Test Organism:—Active 24 hours Culture of B. typhosus.
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Sample.	Received.	Dilution.	Minutes: 2½	5	7½	10	12½	15
Kerol	—	1/2000	+	—	—	—	—	—
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,,	—	1/2600	+	+	+	—	+	—
,,	—	1/3000	+	+	+	+	+	+
Carbolic Acid		1/100	+	+	+	—	—	—

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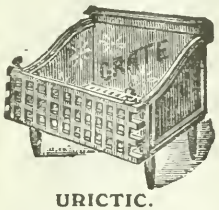

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Made of the finest **Para Rubber** only.

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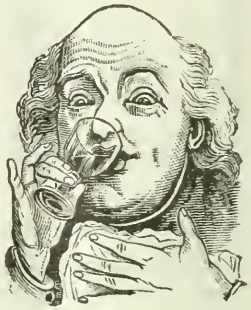

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It is free from taste, smell, or roughness to the palate.

This Remedy was first prepared by Dr. Thomas Henry, of Manchester, in the year 1772, and has been before the public for one hundred and forty years—surely a wonderful record and proof of its remarkable medicinal value.

One dose will relieve Heartburn, and a few doses will correct Acidity, Gout, Headache, and Billousness.

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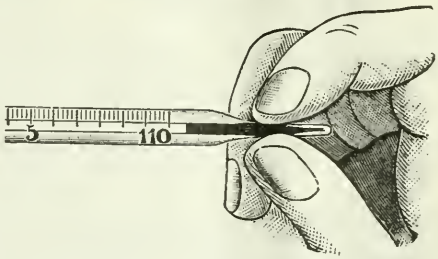

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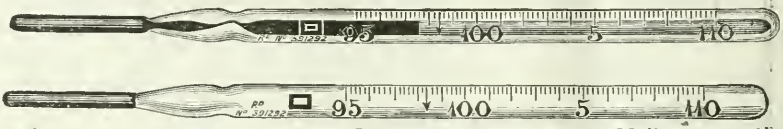

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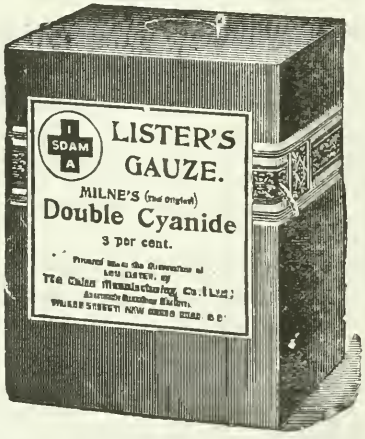

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Withstands all antiseptics.

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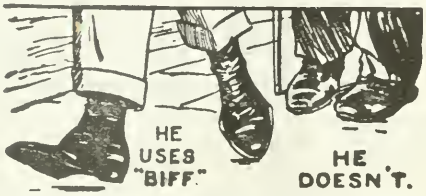

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HAVE A READY SALE

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, etc., etc.

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section b, of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and during the last week of NOVEMBER.

Next Examination: WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 26th and 27th NOV., 1919.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Essay, Grammar and composition. English Literature as prescribed for the University Intermediate Examination, viz:—

September, 1919, to June, 1920, inclusive:—

(a) An essay of about one and a half pages, or 400 words.

(b) Accidence; leading rules of syntax; analysis of sentences into clauses, stating the grammatical function of each clause; principal English metres. Any recognised scheme of analysis will be accepted.

(c) The interpretation of the meaning thought and style of passages of prose and verse, including some Australian verse. Suitable poems, odes, and sonnets will be found in the Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics (first series), and in An Austral Garden of Verse.

N.B.—Candidates will be expected to illustrate their answers with apt quotations and allusion.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metric system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages, and simple graphs.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic, expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cylic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems, and simple graphs.

GEOMETRY.—The definitions of Euclid, Books I. and III.; the Postulates and Axioms, and the substance of Euclid, Books I. and III. (propositions 20 to 32 inclusive). All the definitions of Book III are required.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Dec., 1919.

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THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy from the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th DEC., 1919.

Candidates must give 14 days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be held 3rd THURSDAY and FRIDAY in DECEMBER, 1919.

Authors for 1919 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 5, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

For further particulars apply

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
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Cartons of 15 Packets (15 days supply).	,, 15/-
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SECONDLY.—It is a ready seller and is well and constantly advertised.

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MILK-COCOA

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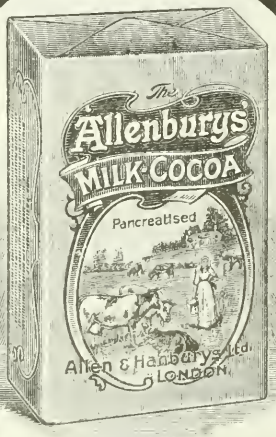

THIS highly nutritious and easily digested Cocoa is composed only of the purest

COCOA

WITH THE

"ALLENBURYS" DIET.

Being peptonised during the process of manufacture, it is rendered most easy of digestion and forms an ideal beverage for the invalid and delicate persons who cannot readily digest cocoa as usually prepared. It will be found invaluable as a restorative and stimulating food-beverage in the sick-room and nursery.

For general consumption the "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa provides a delicious and wholesome beverage, being especially useful as a light supper diet.

The "Allenburys" Milk-Food Cocoa contains in a small bulk the whole of the constituents necessary for making a cup of Cocoa. It is very easily and quickly prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary. It is therefore especially convenient for those travelling either by sea or land.

MANUFACTURERS:

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON.

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PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

62 Erin Street, Richmond, Melbourne, Australia,

PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"PARROT" BRAND EUCALYPTUS OIL.

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Bosisto's "Standard Test"

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Answers all the tests of the *British and United States Pharmacopœias.*

We guarantee it free from Phellandrene, and with the following constants:—

Eucalyptol—70 to 80 per cent.
Specific Gravity—·915 to ·925 15° C.
Optical Rotation—1°.5· + 2°5·

In Ordering, please specify Bosisto's "STANDARD TEST."

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Manufacturing Chemists and Distillers of Essential Oils from Australian Vegetation,

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ROBT. ADDIS & SON

London Brush Works,
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SILVERED WIRED DRAWN TOOTH BRUSHES.

"EVERFAST" TOOTH BRUSH

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We are pleased to inform our customers that we are expecting the early release of a number of our skilled men who joined the colours at the outbreak of war.

We shall then be in a position to supply "Everfast," "Antiseptic," "King," "Proseptic," "Prophylactic," Tooth Brushes and other well known lines of our manufacture, on and after March 1st.

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Wax Finish, Wood Dye, Mop Polish, Worcester Sauce, etc.

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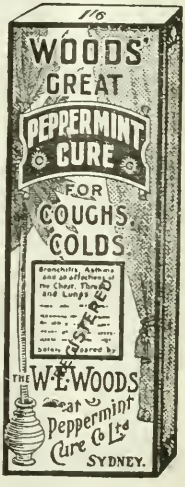
Great Peppermint Cure

ON P.A.T.A. LIST.

SMALL SIZE, 1/9 LARGE SIZE, 2/9



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One doz. lots ... 16/6 per doz.	Per Bottle, 2/3
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6 „ „ ... 16/- „ „	3 „ „ ... 25 6 „ „
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Less 2½% Discount within 30 days.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

L. T. PIVER

PARIS,

Thanks sincerely the Chemists in Australia for their loyal support during this last few years.

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POWDERS in all odours PERFUMES in all odours

FACE CREAM in tubes

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This oldest-established remedy for infants is the favourite one in all parts of the world. It is the most efficient anti-spasmodic and carminative—and is quite free from any scheduled drugs.

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In bulk or packed.

Low Prices for High Quality—

VANISHING CREAMS
DRY SHAMPOOS
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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

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(Calcium, Sodium, Potassium etc.)
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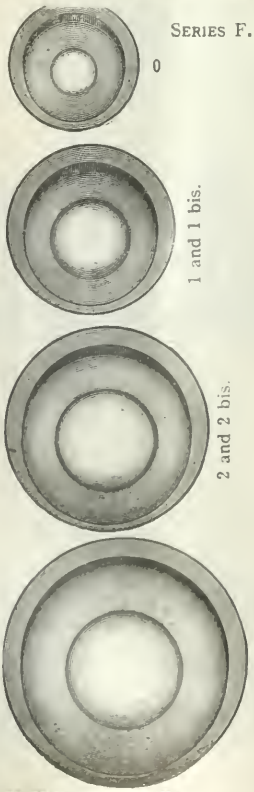

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Cachet Weps—all sizes, plain and embossed, white, colored and printed, the best quality and the most soluble, fitting all types of cachet machines.

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will facilitate supply.

Supplier of all kinds of fine chemicals, medicinal capsules, pharmaceutical appliances and renowned Weps, Clinical Thermometers, and Blenosan Capsules.

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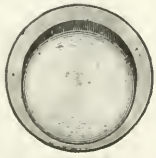
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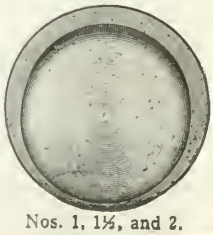
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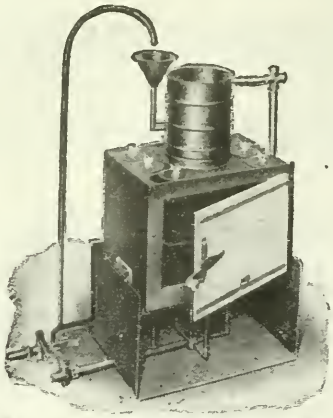

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Supplied any size to order and any number of Compartments to Oven.

Manufacturers and Patentees of all classes of Copper Apparatus and Equipment for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories.

STILLS, CONDENSERS, VACUUM AND BOILING PANS, OVENS, STERILIZERS, &c.

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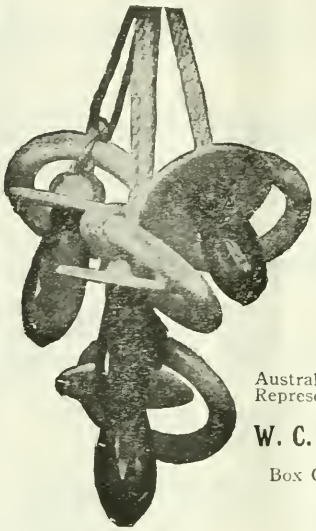
The "Eversafe" Baby Pacifier

(PATENTED EVERYWHERE).



Our manufacturing facilities being considerably increased, we have the pleasure of inviting indents for prompt execution.

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Manufactured by **LANKSHEAR WICKSTEAD & Co. LTD.**
Botany Mill, WOODLEY,
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SCOTT'S EMULSION

On and after this date the Prices for SCOTT'S EMULSION will be as follows:—

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

SMALL SIZE, **2/9.** ——————— LARGE SIZE, **5/-.**

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Small Size—		Large Size—	
Gross Lots	25/3 per doz.	Gross Lots	46/3 per doz.
Case Lots	26/- ,, ,,	Case Lots	47/6 ,, ,,
Dozen Lots	26/6 ,, ,,	Dozen Lots ..	48/6 ,, ,,

Case Lots consist of 3 doz. small and 2 doz. large.

SCOTT & BOWNE (Australasia) Ltd., 483 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

13th August, 1918.

Promotes **CURLY HAIR.**

"WAVCURL."

An absolutely unique scientific toilet preparation. Harmless and effective. Sells at sight. Widely advertised and shows a splendid margin of profit on minimum protected price. Every chemist who appreciates the value of quick returns and satisfied customers should stock "WAVCURL." Descriptive circular will be sent to all chemists on applying for it. Special to wholesalers.

	Per Dozen		Per Dozen
1/6 Wavcurl (in packets)	9/-	1/6 Duvetine (Superfluous Hair Remover).. ..	9/-
2/9 Wavcurl (in bottles)	21/-	1/6 Eyelashine	9/-
1/6 Complexion Cream ..	10/-	Show Cards for Window Dummies for Show ..	No Charge
2d. Shampoo Powder	15/- Gross		
1/6 Wavcurl Hair Tonic	9/- Doz.		

THE NEW WAVCURL CO.,
Fullwood House, High Holborn, London, W.C.

"J. GREEN"
British Made
Filter Papers

Corresponding to the German
Nos. 595, 597, 598, 602, 604, &c.

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ASHLESS FILTERS

To Replace all Foreign Makes.

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Galen Works, Croydon, London.
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"BETUL-OL"
A chloral-menthol liniment in methyl salicylate etc.
1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 1-lb. bottles.

HUXLEY'S
MENTHOL AND WINTERGREEN CREAM.

HUXLEY'S
SYR: GLYCERO-PHOSPH: CO ACIDOS
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SYR: GLYCERO-PHOSPH c RED-BONE MARROW: EXT.
"NER-VIGOR." "NER-VIGOR FORMATES."
"NER-VITA." Bottles of 50 and 100 doses.
(Awarded four Gold Medals for Glycero-Phosphate preparations.)

"FERMENLACTYL." "NEPHRITIN." "PEPTENZYME."
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"COLCHI-SAL"
Capsules containing Colchicine in natural methyl salicylate, etc.
Bottles of 50 and 100 capsules.

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Cluny McPherson's Rheumatic Mixture

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A Line that is in constant demand and shows you a good margin of Profit.

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J. JOYNER, Wholesale Distributor,
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— OR TO —

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STATE ½ MINUTE CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
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Write for Illustrated Catalog and Prices.

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Opal Glass Jars
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Crystal Glass Jars and Bottles
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Order through your Wholesale House.

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SPECIALITIES IN—

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Glykeron and Glyco-Heroin

ARE SYNONYMOUS APPELLATIONS AND ARE NOW KNOWN AS SUCH TO ALL DISPENSING PHARMACISTS

THESE designations may now be used interchangeably by the physicians when prescribing the preparation originally known only as Glyco-Heroin (Smith).

As a safeguard against having worthless imitations of the preparation dispensed, it is suggested that the physician use the name

GLYKERON

which is non-descriptive and more distinctive, when prescribing GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH) for Cough, Asthma, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, and kindred affections of the respiratory system.

DOSE—The adult dose is one teaspoonful every two hours, or at longer intervals as the individual case requires. For children of ten years or more, the dose is from one-quarter to one-half teaspoonful; for children of three years or more, five to ten drops.

The composition of GLYCO-HEROIN (SMITH) has not been modified in the slightest degree.

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The Treatment of Disorders caused by Distomatosis.

LIVER-FLUKE KILLS
Sheep and Cattle.

LA FOUGÈRE GIGNOUX

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KILLS LIVER-FLUKE
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Pamphlets and Price Lists on Application.

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Mothers are waiting for this Line. . .

Here is a Line for which the demand already exists—a Line that will sell immediately you stock it, and which will keep on selling—a Line that you can conscientiously commend—a Line that shows you a Handsome Profit—

"CAPIT" POMADE

A Reliable Remedy for Head Pests and Children's Scalp Complaints. . . .

You can guarantee "Capit" Pomade to kill Nits and all Head Pests at the first application—to cure Head Sores, Ringworm, Inflamed Bald Patches, and any of the Scalp Complaints so common amongst growing children. "Capit" Pomade is

BEING HEAVILY ADVERTISED

and a still bigger Newspaper campaign is now being initiated. HUNDREDS OF ORDERS are received weekly by the Proprietors by Mail from every part of Victoria, proving the need for just such a Line as "Capit" Pomade.

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Single Dozs.	...	8/- doz.
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Gross Lots	...	7/- doz.

RETAILS AT 1/- PER TIN

If you haven't "Capit" Pomade in stock, don't fail to secure supplies NOW!

ORDER THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE.

HE'S EXPECTING YOU THROUGH THE "A.J.P."

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A RUBBER CASH MAT FREE FROM THE KOKO CO.

Any Chemist who has not yet obtained a Rubber Cash Mat from the KOKO MARICOPAS CO., Box 912, G.P.O., Sydney, may have one by return post if he sends his name and address with this offer to that Company. These mats are very useful where money is paid over glass show cases, and as the advertising is unobtrusive every Chemist is advised to send for one. They are sent absolutely free of charge.

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VITAZONE FACE CREAM

VITAZONE PROPRIETARY

VITAZONE HAIR RESTORER

LABORATORIES AND OFFICES

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VITAZONE BEAUTY POWDER

SPECIAL OFFER TO RETAILERS ON ALL FOLLOWING LINES.

LESS 15% CASH.

		Per Doz.		Per Doz.		Per Doz.
1 Doz. Lots	Toilet Jar Beauty Cream,	Cost 21/-,	Sells at	30/-,	Less 15%	18/-
1 „	Patent Tube „ „	„ 12/-,	„	18/-,	„	10/6
1 „	Box Beauty Powder ...	„ 30/-,	„	42/-,	„	25/6
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The above Lines all on the P.A.T.A. and all show you 50% Profit. . . .

There is no Substitute for

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Sold by the Leading Chemists throughout the World, being

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE CHLORODYNE

"The original Chlorodyne, as manufactured from the recipe of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, is, perhaps, in *greater demand now than it has ever been before.* It has been on the P.A.T.A. List since 1897, as readers are no doubt aware. J. T. DAVENPORT LTD. have been the sole manufacturers of this article for upwards of 60 years."—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

The Best Medicine for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA

and in the Cough of

BRONCHITIS and **CONSUMPTION**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and Simple **DYSENTERY**

A well-proved palliative in the pains of

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, TOOTHACHE, Checks **FEVERISHNESS**

Effectually cuts short all attacks of

SPASMS and **COLIC.**

Sole Manufacturers:
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117 Union Street,
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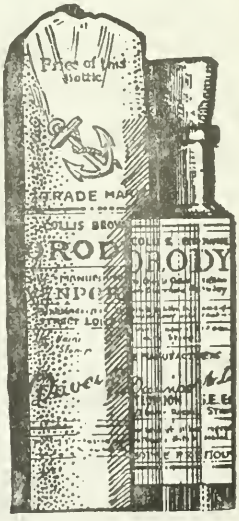

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It is Permanent and Washable

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A SURE CURE FOR **DANDRUFF** AND
AN EXCELLENT **HAIR GROWER**

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This is the new, entirely vegetable, laxative combination, placed on the market by the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Pinkettes are an ideal family laxative, gentle in their action, free from any habit-creating tendency, a valuable liver regulator, and in the larger doses, an effective cathartic.

Pinkettes are tiny pink coated pills, attractively put up. They show a generous margin of profit and form the easiest and most satisfactory line to sell at 1s.

"The best thing I've tried"
is the general comment of customers.

Supplies may be obtained from all wholesale houses at P.A.T.A. trade price.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Australasia Ltd.,

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

An improved shaving soap.
An improved container.
A brand new display packer.

PUT IT WHERE THE MEN CAN SEE IT.

This handsome "packer" on your showcase will sell EUTHYMOL SHAVING SOAP. The best shaving soap on the market. . . .

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Sound reasons why you should sell

"'HAZELINE'
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SNOW"

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